CIRCULATION LAST WEEK 160,000

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Poetry.

A WORD FROM THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

"Crops are going to waste in Nebraska and some of the Northwestern states, owing to a scarcity of farm hands."—News Item.

The oats is wavin on the hill,
The hay is piled in stacks,
And me and ma and little Bill
Have good clo's on our backs!
They told me at the store, last night,
That things was goin' wrong,
And that unless we set 'em right
They'd be a row ere long!
"They re riotin' and strikin' and they're blowin' things to smash,
And all the signs is pointin' to a terrifyin' clash!"
They say they ain't no liberty
Fer folks that's poor, but still
The world's been dealin' fair with me
And ma and little Bill.

The hired hands are hard to find,
They ain't none loafin' round;
Last week the one I had resigned—
Got tired tillin' ground!
I've work enough fer three or four,
But have to let it lay,
And yit they told me at the store
That there's the deuce ro pay!
Bob Gifford's boy is strikin' with the street car men in town;
Joe Humphrey's boy is loafin' 'cause the office is shut down!
They say the rich are raisin' hob
With folks who work, to-day—
They plunder and they cheat and rob,
To pile more cash away.

They read a poem there about
A feller with a hoe
Whose spirit had been crushed out
And who was mighty low;
I dunno where they raise them kind,
Unless he might belong
To those that loaf and try to find
The trouble and the wrong!
I'd like to see somebody with a hoe who cared to do
The work that I've got waitin', and I'd pay good wages, too!
But Gifford's boy and Humphrey's boy
Would ruther be put down
As servants there than to enjoy
Men's freedom out of town.

The corn is standin' up in rows
Like soldiers on parade;
There's hope in every breeze that blows,
And all my debts are paid!
They told me at the store last night
That things are goin' wrong,
And that unless we set 'em right
They'll be a smash ere long!
"There's riotin', there's strikin'; there's wrong thro' all the land"—
But it's mighty hard to hire a willin' harvest hand!—
There's lots of growlin' folks that see
No hope ahead, but still
The Lord's been pretty kind to me
And ma and little Bill!
S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

"LET NOT YOUR HEART BE TROUBLED."

"Let not your heart be troubled"
By the trials of the day.
There is a power that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as we may;
That power upholds the universe,
That power will guide you on your course.

"Let not your heart be troubled,"
Let it rest confidingly;
There is a hand outstretched to save,
Outstretched in love to thee;
That mighty hand will smoothe your way,
That hand will lead you day by day.

"Let not your heart be troubled"
By dreary doubts and fears;
There is an eye that watches thee,
That notes thy grief and tears.
That eye sees every inmost thought,
That eye beholds the conflict wrought.

"Let not your heart be troubled,"
Let it beat serene and calm,
There is a heart whose sympathy
Brings sweetest ease and balm.
The heart that broke on Calvary,
That heart still beats in love for thee.
—Mrs. D. H. Zimmerman.
Pemberville, Ohio.

LOVE'S TYRANNY.

My baby boy! Scarce four months yet
Life's thorny path thou'st trod;
A velvety toy, a soothing balm
For breaking hearts, from God.

A great and awful trickster thou—
Thou dost outwit the clock;
My rest has flown—thy plaintive moan
Would move the firmest rock.

I am not made of such stern stuff,
And so I am thy slave;
Yet shut within thy nursery bower,
A taste of life I crave.

My mind doth wander back to take
A peep at social things—
The plays and teas, with music sweet;
They all have taken wings.

I cannot follow now, for thou
Dost bid me stay with thee;
I put aside my longing thoughts
And murmur wearily.

But hark, thou wakest! Tiny arms
Are stretched for me to take;
Thy wee pink fingers touch my lips—
My chains I would not break.
—N. Y. Mail and Express.

Miscellany.

COAL SCUTTLE HANDLE.

The coal scuttle has stood the test of time and constant use without undergoing any material change in its original shape, but recently a little improvement in its construction has been made and patented by Bennett F. Seibert, of Mansfield, Ohio. He has devised a bail which is capable of the same freedom of movement as that at present in use, and yet which is perfectly rigid when being carried, making its transportation from point to point about the house much more convenient. This is accomplished by a bail slotted at the ends, as shown in the cut, the handle being supported by the lower one of the two headed rivets, one placed over the other. The upper rivet holds the handle rigid when being carried and the curved slots on the side of the bail permit the latter to drop when the scuttle is set down.

RIGID BAIL ON THE COAL SCUTTLE.

No Plus Ultra.

In Boston, Mass., people were felicitating a young person upon her approaching marriage.

"He's a fine catch!" they exclaimed, in delicate compliment to her future husband.

"Oh, a veritable cod!" she replied, with considerable enthusiasm, and then blushed deeply to think how very boastful that must sound.—Detroit Journal.

An Ideal Place.

The Maid—I do see by the papers that Mrs. Astorbilt hev bought a $30,000 set av dishes.

The Scullion—Ah, Norah, dear, wouldn't it be just heaven to git into a kitchen like that for five minutes?—Harper's Bazar.

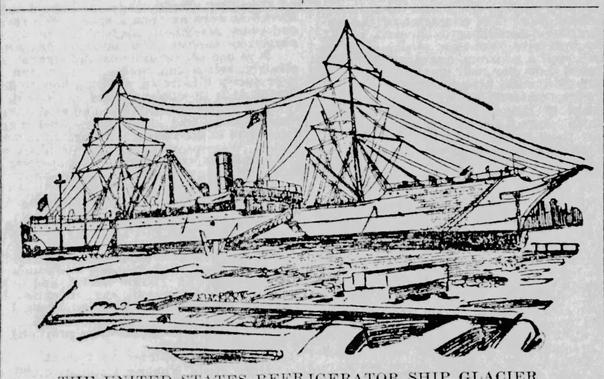
ARMY BEEF IN MANILA.

KANSAS CITY SENDS 2,000,000 POUNDS TO THE SOLDIERS.

Filled the U. S. Refrigerator Ship Glacier With Frozen Meat—How It Was Preserved in Transit.

Two million pounds of Kansas City beef has recently reached Manila for the soldiers. It was transported in the United States refrigerator ship Glacier, which left New York May 15, says the Kansas City Star.

This is the first shipload of frozen beef to go to the Philippines for the use of the army and navy. The problem of supplying our soldiers and sailors with fresh meat has been a difficult one for the War department. In Cuba and Porto Rico a lack of preparation for carrying beef in refrigeration caused the army scandals that were hardly a credit to so big and so rich a country as the United States. The problem of sending fresh meat safely to the Philippines was even greater than to Cuba and Porto Rico but it has been solved in the Glacier, which was under the management of the Navy department. In the Spanish-American war and in the quelling of the Filipino insurrection, the Navy department has rarely made a mistake.



THE UNITED STATES REFRIGERATOR SHIP GLACIER.

Early this summer the Navy department put the Glacier into commission as a refrigerator ship. She is supplied with a complete refrigerating plant, like a packing house or brewery, and her hold is divided into large cooling and freezing rooms. She was bought in England, having formerly been carrying mutton from Australia to England.

The Navy department then advertised for sealed bids to furnish two million pounds of prime beef for the cargo of the Glacier. The contract was awarded to Swarzschild & Sulzberger. About April 7, the firm here began buying Kansas corn-fed cattle to fill the contract until it had almost 3,000 head of prime native steers, corn-fed.

The cattle were driven into the pens at the packing house and each was very carefully inspected. Every steer that was not in perfect condition was rejected. The whole shipment of two million pounds filled 75 refrigerator cars and went forward in 5 trainloads on what was practically a passenger schedule of 90 hours.

After the cattle were killed the carcasses were put in the cooling rooms of the packing house here and hung for 72 hours in a temperature of 38 degrees. The cooling of the beef was thus gradual, and the shrinkage hardly perceptible.

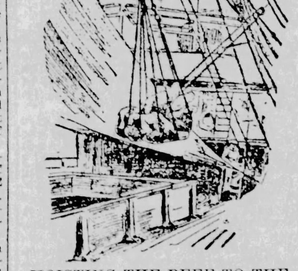
As soon as a trainload of beef had been sufficiently cooled it was loaded into refrigerator cars. These had been cooled to a temperature of 38 degrees, and the transfer from the house coolers to the cars was made in a cold dock, so that the temperature of the beef was maintained throughout. Before packing in the cars the carcasses were quartered, for greater facility in handling.

As each train arrived in New York from Kansas City it was switched to the abattoirs of the Swarzschild & Sulzberger company which are furnished with freezing rooms. Tests had been made to determine how long it would take to freeze these quarters of beef to the bone. At first it was thought that from 72 to 90 hours at a temperature of 15 degrees below zero would do it, but it was afterwards discovered that it would take from five to six days at a temperature of 10 degrees below zero to make it so hard that a sharp knife could not be pushed into the meat. As a consequence every quarter in this two million pounds of Kansas City Beef was submitted to freezing for six days before it was loaded into the hold of the Glacier.

The method for testing the beef to see if it was sufficiently frozen to load into the ship was by boring a hole in each quarter with a brace and bit. At first the bit is sunk only four inches into the thick hind-quarter. It is drawn out and a physician's temperature thermometer is inserted into the hole. If it registers a temperature of 20 degrees another hole is bored clear to the bone and the thermometer again inserted. If it still registers 20 degrees it is reasonably certain that the beef is sufficiently frozen to stand transportation in the hold of the ship.

The Glacier in the meantime had been taken to the Brooklyn navy yard where its refrigerating engines were put to work to get the hold in a freezing condition. The whole transfer was as nearly a continuous freezing of the beef from the time it was killed until it was in the hold of the ship as was possible or necessary.

In the meantime clothing and other supplies for the army of the Philippines had been loaded into the ship and as soon as the last pound of frozen meat was aboard she sailed away across the Atlantic to the Mediterranean sea. Every moment of the journey the refrigerator engines were kept busy pumping the ammonia freezing mixture through the pipes. The journey was about 10,000 miles, most of it through an intensely tropical climate.



HOISTING THE BEEF TO THE GLACIER'S DECK.

In the city of Manila the government had been preparing a storehouse for this frozen Kansas beef. This store house was composed of cooling rooms like those in a packing house, and the temperature kept sufficiently cold by a refrigerating plant, so that the meat could be unloaded from the ship and into the store house without being exposed more than a few minutes to the climate.

To make the frozen meat fit for human consumption, it must not be allowed to thaw out suddenly in a heat like that of Manila. It, therefore, had to be gradually defrosted. In the Manila store house a series of rooms with a gradually rising temperature were built. In the first room the meat is started at a temperature of 30 degrees, which rises to 35 degrees and runs to 40 degrees. Thus the meat is defrosted, going from one room to another, until it reaches the temperature of the normal carcass. This is the only way in which the flavoring juices of the beef are preserved, and the beef, when eaten, will taste as if it had only been killed a short time before, except that it will be tenderer than green beef by reason of its age and its long freezing.

Thus the soldier boys from Kansas fighting in the Philippines will taste again beef fed and fattened on the farms of their native State; good Kansas beef made with Kansas corn, beef that has traveled about 12,000 miles to get to them.

GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

Proposal to Tear It Down for the Building Stone It Contains.

Four or five companies, European and American, are said to be interested in the proposed tearing down of the Great Wall of China. The wall happens to be in the best state of repair in districts that are most accessible and populous, and it is believed that building stone from the wall will be worth fortunes to those who may secure the concession to tear it down. There are supposed to be fully 4,000 million cubic feet of masonry in the great structure, which has a total length of about 2,000 miles, including its many windings and the double and triple lines of wall that are constructed at some places.

In the end the wall was a failure, for it could not keep out of China the hosts of Genghiz Khan, who swept over it and conquered the country in the thirteenth century. After that time the wall ceased to have any strategic importance, but for fourteen centuries before the great conqueror lived the wall had well served its purpose. It stretched all along the northern frontier of China and none of the hordes of the north had been able to pass it. Day and night for centuries Chinese guards were mounted on the towers that overtopped the wall, and they always gave timely notice of the approach of an enemy. Garrisons were stationed at every gate and natural passage through the walls, and towns sprang up at these encampments, many of which became important market places. Thus the wall really helped China to develop into a strong nation, for during the process the great barrier was of much assistance in keeping outside barbarians from molesting the country.

Time has left its mark upon this hoary monument of China's early civilization. The climate is severe, and the fierce winter blasts from the Mongolian plains alternating with hot winds from the south in the change of the monsoon are enough to crumble the best of masonry. A good deal of the earliest wall has undoubtedly disappeared, and from century to century much of the structure was repaired or entirely rebuilt. In the course of this work the lines of the wall for long stretches were wholly changed, and the work of different generations is apparent in the various architectural aspects of the structure. The eastern part of the wall, north of Pekin, is supposed to have been the latest to be repaired and rebuilt, and it is now in a very good state of preservation, while for stretches further west it has disappeared entirely.

The Chinese are much given to walls. The word for city in the Chinese language means a walled town, and the law of the empire requires that every city be surrounded by a wall of specified height. This law, however, is not strictly observed, and the walls around many cities have been allowed to crumble and afford no protection whatever. It happens sometimes that a city fears an attack, and then there is a great bustle at the walls, for a large force of men is put to work repairing them.

A SHELL BELT.

"Gathering shells by the seashore" has now gotten to be "quite the thing for the big girl as well as the little one. The former, however, fastens them together by means of a fine wire, so that they make the prettiest belt you ever saw. She also gets a circular buckle bearing a seaside sketch, which gives an effect which is nautical in the extreme. These belts are becoming so popular that seaside merchants have started to manufacture them, but the economical girl supplies her own shells, and thus saves the price of a few extra sodas.

A BELT OF SHELLS.

THEY WERE CANNIBALS.

PROOF THAT OUR PROGENITORS ATE ONE ANOTHER.

What Evidences Were Found in a Cave in Bohemia—Dr. Mateigka and His Report.

Prehistoric man dined off his parents when the latter had outlived their usefulness; he cooked and ate his friends when he got the chance, as well as his enemies; he considered the flesh of infants and of children the daintiest of morsels; he would punish the one who injured him, first by slaying him and then by eating him. All this has been proved conclusively by the discovery in prehistoric caves recently unearthed near Knovize, in Bohemia, of a great collection of bones, which Dr. Mateigka, who has made a careful examination of the relics, declares to be the unmistakable debris of the cannibalistic feasts of prehistoric man.

THE CROSS INDICATES THE TOOTH MARKS.

In his report on the subject, which has caused a great sensation in scientific circles in Europe, Dr. Mateigka says: "The position in which the bones were found leaves no doubt they were the remnants of cannibal banquets. I examined many compartments of the caves and in twelve of them found human bones, part of which comprised the complete skeleton of a child, skulls and fragments of skulls, thigh bones and arm bones, parts of the human jaw, shoulder bones and pieces of the bones of the foot. They seemed to be the remains of at least eight persons.

"The skeleton of the child was perfectly preserved and on the edges of bones were the unmistakable signs of the teeth that had gnawed at the bones in the dreadful feast. Such teeth marks could only have been made by a person biting greedily at the bone in picking off the flesh. On all the bones these same significant marks were visible, but a more important sign of the use to which the remains had been put was to be noted in the burned edges of the bones, which showed clearly that they had been cooked over a pile of ashes. There was no possibility of mistaking the marks for the fire of sacrificial burning. The marks pointed only to a fire of ashes such as would have been used for slowly cooking flesh destined for eating purposes. In one case the skull had been only burned a little and was in a perfect state of preservation. On this skull the marks of the teeth were plainly to be seen.

"Another circumstance that confirms this view is that the bones and fragments were found mixed with the remains of earthenware jars that prehistoric man must have used for eating utensils. Still additional proof was found of the cannibalistic habits of prehistoric man in the fact that the skulls in every case had been opened, evidently with the intention of extracting the brains, which the eater of human flesh always considers a dainty. The manner in which the bones were broken also disclosed the fact that the diners had a liking for the marrow and the bones had been broken with the intention of extracting this. In some of the bones this evidence was clearer than in others, but it was in every case so clear from a close examination of the edges of the bones that there could not be the slightest doubt about the breaking being done for the purpose of getting at the marrow. So much importance was attached to this point that the bones were submitted to other scientists for the purpose of getting their opinion regarding the cause of the breakage of the bones and in every case it was pronounced to have been done intentionally by those who were engaged in a feast of human flesh."

THE CROSS INDICATES THE TOOTH MARKS.

"To dine off a wise man's brain imparted additionti wisdom to the diner, and to make a meal of a man of muscle and sinew gave strength to the cannibal who satisfied his hunger with the strong man's remains.

"To those parts of the world where cannibalism is still in existence some of these theories are believed in to this day, which proves that the prehistoric man was very little different in his likes, dislikes, tastes and disposition to the modern savage. It is not surprising to find that prehistoric man was a cannibal. The interest in the matter lies largely in the fact that the discovery of the bones gives to us the actual remains of a cannibalistic feast at a time so far removed as to be lost in the shadows of antiquity."

Wanted the Letter.

She confronted him at the breakfast table.

"George, I want that letter in your pocket. Please give it to me. Don't refuse."

A guilty look swept over his face and he answered hoarsely: "W-what letter, my dear?"

"Why, a Y. But if you could make it an X it would do just as well. I've got some shopping to do."

And he is so grateful at the hairbreadth escape that he makes it an XX. —Chicago News.

Tantalizing.

"She's the most tantalizing girl I know," he said bitterly. "She wears the prettiest old fashioned sunbonnet you ever saw when she goes out for a stroll in the woods, and she always asks a fellow to tie the bonnet strings under her chin. Of course to permit him to do that she has to tilt her head back a little, and then, when she looks most inviting——"

"Well, discovers that he can't possibly get his own face into the opening in the bonnet."—Chicago Post.

...THE... DETECTIVE'S STORY

You would never have taken him for a detective, this stout, ordinary-looking man, with the high, shiny hat, dyed mustache and big watch chain. There was nothing of the craftiness or mystery about him that we expect to find in a professional Hawkshaw. On the contrary, he was, to all appearances, a person of phlegmatic temperament and matter-of-fact habit of thought. It would be hard, indeed, to imagine him following clues for the purpose of running criminals to earth. And yet this man was, as he said himself, one of the most famous detectives in New York, and was credited, moreover, with being one of the wealthiest.

"How long have I been a detective?" he said, in reply to the question of the Schoolboy. "Twenty years this last spring. How did I come to be a detective? Well, it was nothing but a kind of an accident that got me on 'the force.' You see, it was just after election, the year we ran Barney O'Brien in our district for assembly, and got him in, too, by the skin of his teeth. Of course, I worked for Barney, because me and him has always stood in together, and I was to have had a stall in the market if Barney was elected. Well, a few days afterward he comes and says that he's had to make more promises than there was stalls in the market, and he was afraid some of his friends was going to get left. 'But you'll be taken care of, Rocksey,' he says to me; 'because I'll get you on "the force," and there's a dollar there for a live man when they ain't more'n a dime in Washington market.'

"And I hadn't been at the central office three months before I seen he spoke the truth. Twenty years I've been on 'the force,' and followed up all sorts of cases, big and small; but the case I'm a-going to tell you about now in some respects beats any I ever tackled.

"One morning we got news there'd been a big diamond and bond robbery in the brown-stone district, and as there was $10,000 reward, I took hold of the case. I'd been giving pretty good satisfaction so far, and as business was kind of easy just then I knew I'd have plenty of time to devote to it, and maybe make a good thing out of it.

"Pardon me," said the Rich Presbyterian; "but will you tell us what the ordinary duties of a detective are, and what you mean by business being easy?"

"Oh! a detective's got plenty to do. He's got to see it that the saloons pay up regular, and that all the protection money isn't divided between the police captain of the precinct and the Society for the Annoyance of Criminals. When I first came on 'the force' there was a few snoozers doing business not far from Broadway that thought there was nobody on earth outside the captain of the pecinct, and that it wasn't worth their while to pay a dollar to a detective. Well, we just went to work and closed up a couple of 'em that was dealing brace faro games and let the rest know that police protection was no protection at all without we said so; and then they was glad enough to change their tune and come down every week, along with the rest. I claim that the only way to make the detective force really a success is to stand in with the police captains and then squeeze every precinct in the city for the last dollar there is in it. The trouble has always been with one side or the other trying to get more than their share and then getting to squabbling about it, and closing up all the joints just out of spite. The two departments ought to work together, harmonious-like, and divide the boodle fair and square. Of course the societies with the long names has to get a whack now and then, but, properly speaking, they're not in it."

"Then, that's what you mean by business being easy?" observed the Rich Presbyterian, inquiringly.

"Yes; that's something like it, and business was easy in the precinct I had charge of at the time I'm speaking of. When I first took hold of that precinct it was the worst in the whole city. Dull as dishwater, and harder a dollar in it from one end to the other. What little money there was there went to the police, and the detective force didn't get a cent. Well, if I say it myself, I worked wonders in that precinct. I gave out that parties as wanted to do business there was safe if they only came to us first, and that we'd use 'em right and give 'em real, genooine protection. What was the consequence? Why, in less than two years there was faro banks and opium joints and other places running along at full blast. They were selling policy slips in a dozen cigar shops and there was a bunco joint that was a mine to us, besides concert saloons that give sacred concerts every Sunday night and saloons that were open after 1 o'clock and all day Sunday.

"Well, it's admitted everywhere that no man ever worked harder to improve his precinct and build up a business in it than I did in that; and, with the streets full of country jays, brought in by the bunco men and the concert saloons, all the places coining money, and the police and detectives dividing a matter of twelve hundred cold bones every week, you might say that all hands were contented and the goose hung high.

"But to go back to the story. This diamond and bond robbery looked as if it ought to be a big thing, and I was put outo it, because I'd done so satisfactory a building up the precinct. There was two hundred thousand in bonds, five thousand in cash, and a whole lot of diamonds taken. The bonds were not negotiable, but the cash was all right, and as for the sparklers, it was an easy matter disposing of them. The reward was ten thousand, which was well enough to make a man hump himself, and it wasn't long before I made up my mind who done the job. It was a particular friend of mine called Crooked Casey, who'd been running a sawdust game that was worth about two hundred cases a month to us the year round. So I put a couple of men on him, and, to make a long story short, in a few days I just stepped into his place and asked him what it was worth to him to have me drop the case and give out that the criminal had been tracked to Havana, but here even the vigilant Detective Rocksey could find no trace of him, and he is supposed to have fled to Europe.

"Casey tried to make a bluff, but it was no go, and then he offered me all the diamonds and four thousand of the money to let up on him. He said he'd chuck in the bonds, too, but they were no good to either of us. They were unregistered United States bonds; but the party he got 'em from had kept a list of the numbers on all of 'em, so they couldn't be shoved anywhere. The diamonds wouldn't bring more than a couple of thousand on the outside, and that set me a-wondering why there should be a ten thousand dollar reward for stuff that wouldn't bring that amount. And just here I took a big tumble. I went to the party they was took from—he was an old Jew, rich as mud and just crazy over his loss—and I says to him: I've got to have the number of them bonds or I can't do anything more.'

"Well, he made a lot of excuses, but pretty soon I pinned him down and got out of him just what I'd suspected. He'd forgotten to take their numbers, and he'd given out that they weren't negotiable as a bluff to the one as took 'em to keep him from trying to place 'em in any of the banks. Then I goes back to Casey, and gets him to give me the whole lot of swag—diamonds, cash, bonds and all, and it was the detectives that came in on that racket, and the captain of the precinct never got a smell of the dust. Yes; I've done a good many pretty slick bits of detective work in my time, but I think that the very slickest I ever had a hand in. And what's more, Crooked Casey is doing business the same as before at the same old stand and giving up his two hundred every month, and setting a good example to every one else in the precinct. I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, this is an Iron Age, and everybody has got to produce."

A MEAN TRICK.

It was a mean trick. The two north side young men were enamored of the same young lady, and "Jim" appeared to be the temporary favorite.

Now, when "fixed up," Jim was a pretty good looking fellow. But, as Ben, who roomed with him, perfectly well knew, he was a "perfect guy" in anything like undress.

So Ben, who is something of an athlete, and who presents a trim figure in any costume or lack of it, insidiously prevailed upon Jim to accompany him to a certain fashionable bathing beach, induced him into a bathing suit and led him down to the water's edge through a crowd of sightseers and bathers disporting on the beach.

Of course it was an accident that she should have been there and that Ben, in his own becoming jersey and trunks of black, indeed, should pause and wave his hand gayly in the direction of poor old Jim in his hideous, baggy pale blue striped suit which made him a sickening "guy" in appearance.

Of course, he stood petrified with horror, while she smiled pityingly at him.

WAVED HIS HAND GAYLY.

Then, like one in a dream, he made a wild dash for the water and remained in it with only his head above the surface until the beach was nearly deserted.

He would have drowned himself then and there had he not been conscious that he would look worse than ever. But he survived, has changed his roommate and never wants to see that girl again.—Chicago News.

WIGS NECESSARY.

If the pompadour head prevails much longer women will be bald and wigs will be a necessity, says a Chicago scientist who has just returned from Europe.

Already from across the water come rumors of wigs worn by smart Parisians. It isn't a freak of fashion; it has reasons for being, and many a woman will hail with delight this opportunity to hide her baldness.

When wavy hair came into fashion some waved it on waving-pins, but they soon found they had no time to bother with pins, so they took to tongs. Dame Nature submits to abuse about so long and then takes revenge. She is taking revenge now—nice little bald spots appear on women's heads, the result of hair dropping out by the handful. Subjected to incessant use of tongs and being pulled in the wrong direction by the roll, at the same time overheating the scalp, the hair dying a natural death.

The business of the hair stores is increasing, and wigs may be exceedingly pretty and becoming, but they are not likely to have a long reign, in spite of their advantages, for they are hot things to wear.

It Was Love.

"It was a marriage for love, I suppose."

"I suppose so. Love has been described as an inexplicable yearning, has it not?"

"I believe so."

"Then it was love all right. She yearned for a title."—Chicago Post.

IN THE WIG STORE.

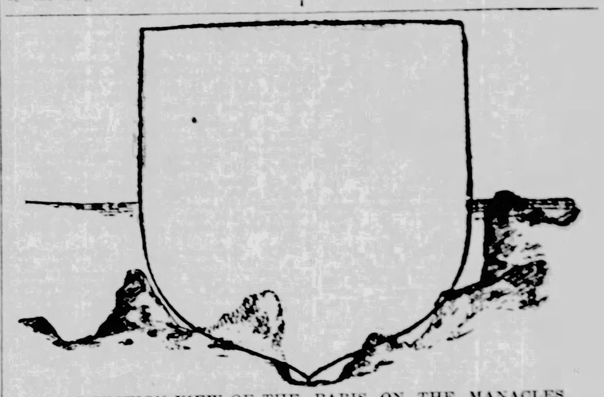
RAISING THE PARIS.

HOW A GERMAN SALVAGE COMPANY DID THE WORK.

The Great Liner at Last Freed From the Grip of the Manacles Upon Her Keel.

It was on May 21 that the Paris went ashore on the Manacles, near where the ill-fated Mohegan was wrecked only a little while before. English wreckers worked on the Paris for two weeks, and then decided that she could not be saved. Three big wrecking boats of the German company laid alongside of the Paris on June 7. After thirty-three days of tremendous effort—patching, blasting and pumping—the ground was cut out from under the Paris, and she was floated into deep water.

The German divers first made a survey of the vessel's bottom, and found that great pinnacles of granite had penetrated her outer shell about amidships, under the first and second boiler rooms and No. 5 hold. She rested as upon a pivot, and the problem as the English engineers saw it was to lift her immense bulk off this pivot. Work below water by the English divers was interfered with to a great extent by the strong tides. The journey was about 10,000 miles, most of it through an intensely tropical climate.



CROSS SECTION VIEW OF THE PARIS ON THE MANACLES.

In the city of Manila the government had been preparing a storehouse for this frozen Kansas beef. This store house was composed of cooling rooms like those in a packing house, and the temperature kept sufficiently cold by a refrigerating plant, so that the meat could be unloaded from the ship and into the store house without being exposed more than a few minutes to the climate.

To make the frozen meat fit for human consumption, it must not be allowed to thaw out suddenly in a heat like that of Manila. It, therefore, had to be gradually defrosted. In the Manila store house a series of rooms with a gradually rising temperature were built. In the first room the meat is started at a temperature of 30 degrees, which rises to 35 degrees and runs to 40 degrees. Thus the meat is defrosted, going from one room to another, until it reaches the temperature of the normal carcass. This is the only way in which the flavoring juices of the beef are preserved, and the beef, when eaten, will taste as if it had only been killed a short time before, except that it will be tenderer than green beef by reason of its age and its long freezing.

Thus the soldier boys from Kansas fighting in the Philippines will taste again beef fed and fattened on the farms of their native State; good Kansas beef made with Kansas corn, beef that has traveled about 12,000 miles to get to them.

PACKING HIS TRUNK.

Mr. Travis McMain has been traveling this summer. The following communication from him has all the veracious flavor of reminiscence:

Here is a trunk—an every-day, 36-inch, canvas-covered trunk. In itself it is not remarkable, but see—a Man is packing it!

When Man, untamed, unmarried man, essays to pack a trunk the gods look down and weep.

See the Man! He is not calm. His hair resembles a cyclone-stricken wheat stack. He wears no coat, no collar; his suspenders flap about him. Upon his perspiring face is that look worn by a champion batsman as he taps the plate after two strikes; the look Napoleon used to carry about with him habitually when he called upon his warlike neighbors.

The Man has observed woman-packed trunks. They hefted like unto cotton bales, and microbes languished within for want of breathing space; but to save his immortal soul he cannot see how it was done.

He thrusts his dusty thumbs into the waistband of his trousers and reflects. He also makes a few remarks, but they are for the trunk alone, and not for publication.

The prospect is not pleasing to the Man. The tray wallows about six inches above its proper resting place, yet of the unpacked chattels which remain are about two barrels.

But the Man is a man of expedient. He reasons wisely that the closing of the lid will leave a compressing, solidifying effect.

Therefore with a hearth broom he packs and pounds hosiery and soiled laundry into the corners and crevices and heaps much wadded and twisted raiment upon the overloaded tray.

At last all is over—all but the closing exercises, and the man stands upon the trunk.

He leaps upon it with both feet, he bangs and pounds and jams it, but between the hasp and the slot it is supposed to fit there is a great gulf fixt—a gulf of about seven-sixteenths of an inch.

It is almost time for the train, and the Man must of necessity shave and otherwise prepare himself, yet he assiduously rassles with the trunk.

Ha!

At last! Click!

The Man rises with a mighty sigh of relief, and with the flush of victory upon him—and observes three outing shirts and a pair of slippers underneath the bed. But negro porters, by a wise, economic provision of nature, are able to wear any size of shoe or shirt, and here, with lumbering tread and penetrating breath, comes the expressman.—George Ade, in Chicago Record.

HE MAKES A FEW REMARKS.

PENCIL TELLS STORY.

Girl Betrays Her Calling by Wearing It in Her Hair.

A girl attired in a white Marseilles suit that had a tailor-made finish walked down the aisle of one of the theatres Monday night with the air of a princess just in from her summer palace. The girl sank into an orchestra chair, adjusted her opera glass and tried to look bored, while her escort glanced at the boxes.

The women in the row back of the two imposing young persons seemed to be impressed. They noticed the braiding on the girl's white Eton jacket, and furtively admired the scarf on her sailor hat. They whispered approving comments on the summer costume. Then the curtain went up, and the girl removed her headgear.

The leading lady had just appeared when one of the women back of the girl clutched her companion's arm and whispered:

"Cash!"

There was a piercing scorn in her tone that made it carry. The girl in white heard it and spasmodically put her right hand up to the coil of pretty blonde hair. Then she flushed a painful crimson.

Stuck among the shell hairpins was a bit of lead pencil with a piece of soiled rubber in the end. The horrid women who had envied her as the possible daughter of a millionaire had guessed that she was a clerk in a downtown department store.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Dangers of Knowledge.

"Have you got any watermelon on ice?" inquired the man with the basket on his arm.

"No, sir," replied the young man with the eyeglasses.

The customer was about to go when the young man stopped him.

"We haven't any melons on ice," he said, "but we have some under ice. It keeps them colder that way. Heat rises and cold descends, you know. Will one be enough?"

"I reckon it will," rejoined the man with the basket. "But I'm going elsewhere to get it. I don't believe I can afford to trade at a grocery shop where they keep scientists for clerks. Afternoon, sir."—Chicago Tribune.

Firmness.

"I succeeded," said Senator Sorghum, "because I refused to break my word.

"It is, I promised my vote to a man and then his opponent came along and made me promise to vote for him. I saw that the first one had no chance of pulling through, so when he came around again I told him frankly as man to man that my word was pledged to another and I could not break it."—Washington Star.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Ten Highest Structures.

A. M. J., Birmingham, Ala.: The ten highest structures in the world are in order as follows:

The Eiffel tower, Paris, 984 feet; the Washington monument, Washington, D. C., 555 feet; the City buildings, Philadelphia, 535 feet; the Cathedral of Cologne, Germany, 456 feet; the chimney of St. Rollax chemical works, Glasgow, 455½ feet; St. Martin's church, Landshut, Germany, 454 feet; the great pyramid of Egypt, 450 feet, and St. Peter's church, Rome, 448 feet.

Largest Ocean Steamers.

W. G. O., Williamsport, Pa.: On the authority of one of our leading industrial magazines the following are the twelve largest ocean steamers now plying between the two hemispheres:

	Tons.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, North German Lloyd	14,000
Pennsylvania, Hamburg-American	13,000
Pretoria, Hamburg-American	13,000
Kaiser Frederich, North German Lloyd	12,500
Lucania, Cunard Company	12,000
Campania, Cunard Company	12,000
St. Paul, American line	11,000
St. Louis, American line	11,000
Barbarossa, German mail boat	10,500
Bremen, German mail boat	10,500
Friedrich der Grosse, German mail boat	10,500
Koenigin Luise, German mail boat	10,500

Out of these twelve ocean steamers eight belong to Germany, while only two carry the flag of the United States.

West Point Only.

"Are there any other military schools besides the one at West Point? If so, where, and at what age do the pupils enter the school?"—E. W. S., Johnstown, O.

There are other schools which teach military drill, but West Point is the only school maintained by the government for the education of young men to become officers in the United States army. No other school can give you a commission in the army.

The Greek Church.

"By what mode does the Greek church baptize? Is it affusion, or single immersion, or trine immersion? Which of the above modes does the Greek church practice to-day? Some say their practice extends back to the days of St. Paul's preaching at Athens."—W. M. N., Elkmont, Ala.

The Greek or Eastern church, does not date from Paul's visit to Athens. It does not get its name from Greece, but from the Eastern Empire, whose capital was Constantinople, as Rome was the seat of the Western Empire. Greek was the court and church language of the Eastern Empire, and Latin of the Western Empire. Hence, the service in Greek churches is in Greek, as that in the Roman Catholic churches is Latin.

The Greek church practices both trine immersion and sprinkling. In the churches in Russia, which includes the largest portion of the membership of the Eastern church, sprinkling is universal. Other Greek churches use either. The Latin, or Roman Catholic, church favors affusion, or pouring, three times applied, but it admits either sprinkling or affusion as valid.

The Cabinet.

"Please tell me the names of the President's cabinet, and the number of the present Congress."—A. M. M., Riley, Okla.

John Hay, secretary of state, District of Columbia.

Lyman J. Gage, secretary of treasury, Illinois.

John D. Long, secretary of navy, Massachusetts.

Elihu Root, secretary of War, New York.

Charles E. Smith, postmaster general, Pennsylvania.

John W. Griggs, attorney general, New Jersey.

Ethan A. Hitchcock, secretary of interior, Missouri.

James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, Iowa.

The terms of all members of the fifty-sixth congress began on March 4th last, and end on March 4, 1901. The first session of the fifty-sixth congress will convene on the first Monday in next December, as provided by the constitution, unless some emergency requires its being convened in extra session at an earlier date.

Mail for Soldiers.

"Please tell me if all the transports sailing from San Francisco to Manila and vice versa carry mail for soldiers? If so can you tell on what date the transports sail?"—E. B. S., Chester, Vt.

As we understand it, all mail for soldiers in the Philippines is turned over to the quartermaster of the United States Army at San Francisco, and sent on transports. All that arrives on transports is turned over at once to the San Francisco postoffice. There is no delay in either case. Mail goes forward by the very first opportunity. There is no regular time for the sailing of the transports.

The Philippines.

"Did not the ratification of the peace treaty by the United States senate and the payment of the twenty million of dollars to Spain, make the Philippine American territory? Would it not take two-thirds of the senate to give the Filipinos independence, or cede the islands to some other power? Could the Democrats get rid of them by electing the President and the lower house in 1900?"—W. S. M., Lima, Ohio.

The ratification of the treaty, and the payment of the $20,000,000 for improvements made by the Spanish government gave the United States complete possession of the Philippines. Their sovereignty can not be conveyed to any one else except through a treaty, which requires two-thirds of the senate to ratify it. An anti-expansionist president and house could not dispose of them, of course.

The Higher Criticism.

"Will you please explain fully what is meant by 'the higher criticism of the scriptures?'"—E. M., Assumption, Ill.

"The term "criticism," as applied in theology and history, means a detailed inquiry into the origin, integrity, authority and text of literary and historical documents.

The lower criticism, in this field, deals only with the text. The higher criticism, with the origin and integrity and authority of the original documents.

In Biblical criticism, the lower criticism is the one which has been applied up to about a century ago. You know that for the Old Testament we depend for our text upon copies of the Jewish Scriptures. Of the primitive text, we know nothing. There are no copies which go back earlier than probably the ninth century after Christ. As to the New Testament, the earliest manuscripts we have of any part go back to the fourth century, but none of them are complete. Of course, in these manuscripts there are many differences. It is believed that the variations number not less than 120,000; yet they are mostly differences in spelling or inflection, leaving not more than 1,000 to 2,000 places where the true reading is at all in doubt, while the doubtful readings which affect the sense are fewer still, and those which affect the doctrines are still less numerous. The comparison of these different readings, in an endeavor to find the most accurate text, is the domain of the lower criticism.

The higher criticism, as applied to the Bible, endeavors to investigate the history of each book, the changes made in it by compilations from earlier records, the authenticity of the historical portions, and the authority to which each is entitled. It applies the same methods of learned criticism that are applied in all other ancient historical works, including all the literary treasures that came to us from antiquity.

The higher criticism, as applied to the Bible, is opposed by those who hold the idea that it is inspired in every statement, and therefore not a subject for such criticism. The reply of those favoring it is that it is eminently proper to determine what is inspired and what is not; that the lower criticism shows that changes and errors have been made in the text, and therefore it is reasonable to suppose other errors, other than textual, have also crept in.

The Single Tax.

"Please give me a full explanation of the principle of 'The Single Tax' question, and the editor's opinion of the same."—L. R. C., Hinklesville, W. Va.

The single tax means that all taxes should be levied on land acording to its value, and that nothing else shall be taxed. No improvement on land, nor any product of individual labor of any kind whatever, would be subject to taxation under the single tax. The argument of the single tax theorists is this: That the value of land varies greatly, according to location and use; that land in the country used for agricultural purposes has a comparatively low value, while land in the city used for business purposes has a comparatively high value; also that the same land may be used for different purposes at the same time and should be taxed according to its value for each of those purposes when individuals derive special benefit from such use.

The editor's opinion is that the single tax is a fallacy. It would bear hardest on men who own land, and would render agriculture far less profitable than now. We believe it to be a fad, which will run its course and then die out; and we beg readers not to send us discussions on the matter, for we do not consider the subject of enough importance to waste space on it.

Southern Polar Expeditions.

"Please tell me if there were ever any expeditions to the South Pole, by whom were they made, and what was the farthest point south ever reached?"—F. B., Winocski, Vt.

In the Question Bureau of last week you will find some account of Drygalski's expedition to the Antarctic, which will sail in 1901. Prior to this, there have been a number of expeditions. In 1821, Howell, an Englishman, discovered Trinity land, in 62 degrees south. Palmer's land, forming part of the same coast line, was discovered by Palmer, an American, and still further to the south and west Bellingshausen, a Russian, found Alexander's land. Enderby's land, 67 degrees, 30 minutes south, and Graham's land, a southwestern extension of Palmer's land, were discovered in 1831 and 1832 by Briscoe, an Englishman. In 1839 the French and American governments each sent out expeditions of discovery, the latter under Lieutenant Charles Wilkes. The latter discovered land at several points, as he sailed for several weeks along an immense ice field; but whether it is all solid land is not known. In 1841, Capt. James Clark Ross, commanding an English expedition, discovered Victoria land, and two volcanoes, Mt. Erebus and Mt. Terror, the first active, the latter extinct. He reached the furthest southern point, 77 degrees, 32 minutes, south.

Miscellaneous.

A. L., Plainwell, Mich.: We are sorry to say we do not know.

G. A. H., Canaseraga, N. Y.: It is simply another one of the phases of human folly and credulity, nothing more.

O. M., Oberlin, Kan.: Chess is the most scientific game known, and requires more expenditure of mental power than any other.

V. C. T., Traverse City, Mich.: We have not heard of any Ohio college offering entrance to those who served in the Spanish war.

W. C. H., Climax, Mich.: If you refer to stationary and locomotive engines, it is a matter regulated by state law. Any lawyer will tell you the law in your state.

J. W. N., Lafayette, Ga., wants to hear from those who were on the Salem raid, Virginia, Aug. 27, 1862, three days before the second battle of Manassas. Write to the Question Bureau.

D. H. W., Mountain City, Tenn.: Bacchus was one of the fabled gods of the Romans. There is no musical composer of that name. Probably you mean Sebastian Bach, a very famous German composer.

S. H. Hemingford, Neb.; John D. Rockafeller is at the head of the Standard Oil trust. There has been no combination between it and the Whisky Trust. They are entirely distinct, and run by different men.

W. C., Georgetown, Mo.: Hydrophobia is a germ disease. The bite of a dog, or any other animal suffering from the disease inoculates the bitten one with these germs. They multiply in the blood, and eventually produce the same disease. How the dog originally gets them into his blood is not known as yet.

R. C. A., Connersville, Wis.: The quotation is from Hamlet, fifth act, first scene, and is as follows:

"There is a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough-hew them how we will."

The idea is that our lives are shaped by a superior power, no matter how we may endeavor to shape them ourselves.

A. S., Raleigh, Ill.: During the Presidency of Jackson and the campaign which elected Van Buren, the question of banks was a bitter issue. A vast number of different kinds of tokens were struck, referring to this subject. You have one of these. The Democrats of that day were in favor of "metallic currency," because people constantly lost money through the notes of wildcat banks.

JENNIE CREEK, HEROINE.

Indiana Girl the Youngest Wearer of French Humane Medal.

The accompanying picture is reproduced from a photograph of Jennie Creek, the Indiana heroine, who six years ago saved the eastbound Panhandle passenger train near the village of Millgrove, Blackford county. The five-pointed gold star decorating the girl's breast was awarded the child by the National Humane society of France. She was ten years old at the time. She is the youngest person upon whom this distinguished medal was ever conferred by this society.

It was on the afternoon of September 10, 1893, that little Jennie, who had been gathering wild flowers near her country home, discovered that the bridge over the "branch" at that point was afire. She

JENNIE CREEK.

knew that a passenger train was nearly due to cross. Making all haste, the child, tearing off a red flannel undershirt she wore, sped to the bridge, barely arriving in time to flag the train with this improvised flag of danger. The engineer was enabled barely to stop it on the brink of the chasm. Aboard of the train was a large special party of French men and women who were homeward bound from the world's fair. Upon their arrival in Paris the facts attendant upon the quick-witted daring of the girl were made public in France and the National Humane society at once awarded its medal of honor, learning the child's address through official communication with the governor of the state.

Two months afterward the girl received hundreds of letters congratulating her and complimenting her upon her deed.

But one other American girl has been thus decorated, it being the Iowa school teacher who saved her pupils in a cyclone by tying them together.

From Different Points of View.

The Minister—I trust, my friend, your lines are cast in pleasant places.

The Pessimist—That depends on whether you would call waste baskets pleasant places or not.—Chicago News.

"He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last."

A hearty laugh indicates a degree of good health obtainable through pure blood. As but one person in ten has pure blood, the other nine should purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then they can laugh first, last and all the time, for

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

It is comparatively a short time since Edouard Rod, the French novelist, became known in this country, and now acquaintance with his work is limited. It is certain, however, that the time is not distant when the reading world in the United States—that part, at least, which perceives and understands true art—will welcome any product of his pen with pleasure.

The Sacrifice of Silence, his latest book, which has just been translated and published here, is, in some respects, a remarkable work. It is a psychological study of the heart, and its deepest emotions, strong in delineation, intensely sad in its movement, and analytical to the last degree. That the latter is true does not, as one might think possible, detract from its interest, so charming is the style of the author.

The translation by John W. Harding, is very well done. The volume is published by G. W. Dillingham Co., New York.

Lovers of flowers will be sure to enjoy a book issued in this country by the Macmillan Company, the author being an Englishman, S. Reynolds Hole, who has written other volumes upon kindred subjects. The present one is entitled "Our Gardens." The facts given are expressed in a quaint, semi-sentimental way which betokens a writer who is thoroughly in sympathy with what he is talking about.

The firsst chapter is devoted to Enjoyments of a Garden. What is a garden for? is the question which was asked of various people who gave the various answers set down herein. Growing disheartened through what seems to him a failure in people to comprehend the real purpose of a garden, he began to think his own intense love for flowers might be "a mere hallucination, an idiosyncrasy, a want of manliness, a softening of the brain." Still he perseveres until he meets with one, an enthusiast like himself, and then he sings, with this friend, a song of delight, translating it into prose, however, for the reader. It is an ardent eulogium of horticulture.

The Living Christ is the title of a book by Paul Tyner, published a year or two ago, and a new edition of which now comes from The Alliance Company, New York. It is made up of a series of lectures delivered in New York in the spring of 1896, and repeated last summer in Denver, out of which grew the present Civic Church of the latter city.

Pursued by the Law is a story by J. Maclaren Cobban which is published by the Appletons in their Town and Country Library. It is a narrative of the bearing of another's burdens even to the assumption of the guilt of murder in the eye of the world.

Side Lights on American History, by Henry W. Elson, A. M., is published by the Macmillan Company, New York. It is delightfully written by one who knows history, not alone as the record of events, but also as to the underlying causes which have produced these events.

The period covered is the first 70 years of our national history, the principal object being to show the bearing of every great event upon another, their causes and results, and the part each have in making our civilization what it is today.

The author says in his preface that he has not chosen the most dramatic and exciting, but the strategic points, the pivots upon which the ponderous machinery has turned. A few, however, have been chosen with a view of picturing the state of society at the time treated. Such are Washington's Inauguration; Conspiracy of Aaron Burr, and The Underground Railroad. The volume will be an assistance in recalling these events in history more clearly to the mind of the teacher, while it is at the same time pleasant reading.

A well told story, somewhat sensational in character, and yet conveying a world old truth that to do evil in order to bring good always results in suffering greater far than that avoided is one entitled Waters That Pass Away, by N. B. Winston.

The scene of the story is in the country not far from New York. In a pretty little cottage lives Alexander Galbraith and his beautiful wife. The former is a landscape painter, one devoted to his art, and an enthusiastic lover of his country, though he spent years in Europe in study.

Happy, successful, with still greater hopes, a terrible accident makes a complete change in his life. The pathos of the story begins here, as also the tragedy. Nothing more of the incidents will be related, but the reader will be sure to follow the book to its close if it is once begun. Some truths in regard to art are given by Galbraith, who is a most noble character, while Helen reaches through suffering an appreciation of the highest spiritual conditions. G. W. Dillingham Co., New York, are the publishers.

Pabo, the Priest, a new novel by S. Baring Gould, is rather an unpleasant tale of invasion, tyranny and bloodshed. The scenes are laid in Wales and have to do with the Norman Conquest of that country during the twelfth century. Pabo, the hero of the story and a leader among his people, has many hairbreadth escapes from the invaders, but finally discovers an ancient gold mine and by means of the wealth acquired in this way is enabled to triumph over his enemies and deliver his countrymen from the hands of the oppressors.

The writer gives a very good idea of the manners and customs of the ancient Welsh people, and the book will doubtless prove of interest to many readers. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, publishers.

Mr. Milo Bush and Other Worthies is the title given to a small volume of humorous stories by Hayden Caruth, published by Harper & Brothers. Not every tale presented will be accepted as rich in humor, and not every reader will recognize the presence of any humor at all. It is not the kind of book that any and every person can pick up and say he has been tickled almost to death by its contents. A rather wide range of subjects is included, presenting character sketches of editors, county judges, pack-peddlars and suburbanites, in one or two of which there is quite fine humor, in others a broader kind, and in still others mere horse-play.

If Sinners Entice Thee is another of those productions of Le Queux, whose titles are startling or inviting but whose contents are only slightly or not all in keeping. Mystery is Le Queux's strong feature, and this makes almost every story of his entertaining until the mystery is solved. His book is readable to the end, and then instantly forgetable. Dillingham is the publisher.

The Naked Truth is the title of Albert Ross's latest and twenty-first novel. One thing the public always expects of this author, and that is a title that opens the eyes and makes the reader guess what's coming this time. Well, this time it is a studied discussion of posing for the nude in painting. A beautiful young lady does that for art's sake and experiences that follow in her life are made the substance of a story of some length and entertainment. G. W. Dillingham & Co. are the publishers.

How to Cook Husbands, is the rather peculiar title of a little book which has Elizabeth Strong Worthington for its author. The story is told in the first person and details the experiences of a woman independent in fortune and still young enough to look forward to meeting the one man who should be all the world to her. The author manages to weave into the chapters some very wise advice to wives about the best way of managing husbands, finally winding up the narrative with the happy finding of one upon whom the heroine can try her theories to her heart's content. The book will serve to pass an hour away very pleasantly. The Dodge Company, New York City.

Readers of the August number of The Critic may notice the absence of Mr. Dickson's paper on Thackeray's Contributions to Punch. It has been held over to make room for A Repentance, a drama in one act by John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie) which is given complete in this number. Besides this, there is an article on Charlotte Bronte and her two friends, Miss Taylor and Miss Nussey, by Marian Harland, who has recently visited the scenes in which the drama of Charlotte Bronte's life was acted, and who has had special advantages for writing the story. The article is illustrated with a portrait of Miss Nussey by Miss Taylor, and a portrait of Branwell Bronte by the same hand.

Books Received.

A Military Belle, by Henry Clinton Parkhurst, F. Tennyson Neely, New York.

Baldwin, by Le Roy Hooker, Rand, McNally & Company, Chicago. $1.25.

Sonnets and Other Poems, by Caleb Hauser, J. C. Hawkes, Forest Junction, Wis.

ANOTHER BUG STORY.

A few nights ago one of the alleys on the South Side, near Twelfth street, was the scene of a little "bug" excitement.

An aged colored man, with horror and fright plainly written on his dusky countenance, rushed into the home of one of his nearest friends and hurriedly told the father of the family to come out into the alley and see the biggest "strangling bug" that ever came around.

No time was wasted in questioning and explaining, and with minds full of stories of "kissing" and "strangling bugs" the two old men made for the alley as fast as their age would allow.

On reaching the spot both could discern dimly in the dusk a round-shaped object about a foot and a half in length, moving or crawling around with a slow, jerking

GAVE IT A VIGOROUS POKE.

motion in the center of the alley. In the gathering darkness the form of the crawling thing resembled a huge potato bug, with stripes of a subdued color.

The feeling of horror and astonishment soon gave way to that of curiosity, and the original discoverer of the bug, seeing that his tactics did not change, became filled with wrath, and picking up a stick he approached the bug from the supposed rear and gave it a vigorous poke.

The bug gave a little jump and turned over on its back, while from its interior two frightened rats that had been enjoying a bountiful supper rushed forth to the nearest place of safety.

A closer examination now proved the "bug" minus the rats, to be only the shell of half a water melon.—Chicago News.

FINGER-TIP TOOTH BRUSH.

A means of utilizing the finger as a toothbrush forms the subject of a patent recently granted to Charles W. Richards of San Francisco, Cal. A tip made to fit the forefinger is supplied with animal bristles or those of rubber, and by means

TOOTH BRUSH ON THE FINGER.

of this the crevices between the teeth can be more thoroughly cleansed than with the usual brush. Another advantage is that the gums are spared the pain and shock often occasioned by an accidental blow from the end of a bone-handled toothbrush.

Looking For Fun.

"Jim," said one of two young men from beyond the suburbs who were taking their first ride on a lake steamer and had been watching with interest the seesaw motion of the walking-beam, "the next time this end comes down grab hold of it and stop it."

"What for?" asked Jim.

"To plague the engineer."—Chicago Tribune.

Physicians as a class are opposed to what they call "patent medicines." It is not often they openly endorse them. Now and then, however, some doctor, who has been the eye witness of a remarkable cure by the use of Dr. Pierce's remedies, feels it a duty to tell what he knows.

Dr. Joseph Pike, of Lost Springs, Marion Co., Kansas, is such a man. He writes:

"I am using a good many of your medicines in my practice. Ten years ago I had a patient who was badly affected with scrofula. Her mouth and throat were in an awful condition, and there were lumps on the outside below the jaws the size of a hen's egg. Other doctors said it was a fatal case. I felt confident that none of my remedies would benefit her. It came to my mind that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was recommended for such cases, so I went to the drug store and bought one bottle and gave it to her to use as directed. Five bottles cured her, and she is well to-day."

For more than thirty years Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has enjoyed a far larger practice than many physicians who charge large fees for advice. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made without alcohol, and is a preparation based upon his extended experience with disease. It is a temperance medicine, pure and simple, and without alcohol, whiskey, sugar or syrup to preserve its properties, keeps perfectly in any climate for any length of time. Others may imitate the remedy; they cannot imitate its cures. Let no one talk you into using an imitation medicine as a substitute for Dr. Pierce's. Sick people who cannot visit Buffalo may consult Dr. Pierce by mail. He gives free, fatherly advice for treating and curing diseases of a chronic, obstinate and lingering nature. No charge is made for such consultation.

A LITTLE PRINCE.

Edward of York, Who May Some Day Rule England.

It was a lovely spring morning, and I was enjoying an early walk along the pine-skirted road leading from Sandringham to Wolferton, when I saw advancing a pretty nursery cavalcade. There was a children's tiny pony carriage. The pony, a long-haired, shaggy, sturdy little fellow, was led by a groom, and on his back was seated a fair-haired boy, with bright blue eyes and clear complexion, whom I had little difficulty in recognizing as Prince Edward of York. He wore a dark Tam o'Shanter cap on the back of his flaxen hair, a double-breasted coat, nether garments reaching barely to the knees, and gaiters. In his carriage, seated side by side, were Prince Albert and Princess Victoria of York, who have the same fair Saxon hair and faces as their brother. Two nurses dressed in dark gray walked behind his carriage. At sight of a stranger approaching, Prince Edward tightened the reins and sat the pony with great dignity, his little head thrown back and his eyes steadfastly set. Not a muscle of his face moved.

Being in doubt as to the propriety of appearing to recognize the royal children when taking their private airings, I made

PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK.

no obeisance; but scarcely had I passed before Prince Edward turned indignantly on his saddle and demanded of the nurse: "Who's that?" and I felt like going to the tower.

I subsequently learned from one of Prince Edward's friends that it causes him great indignation not to be recognized, because he has been trained from his infancy to return the salutes of the passers by. When a mere baby out driving on his nurse's lap his veil was always raised, and he was taught to shake his chubby little hand when anyone was encountered on the road who appeared to know him. Now he salutes in the most approved military style, and his quick eye will discern a soldier or a policeman far across Sandringham park, and he looks for an exchange of courtesies. When in London mutual recognition is not so easy, for though Prince Edward always knows a soldier, all soldiers do not know him.

One day he came into Marlborough house in a great state of indignation. "Grandpapa," said he to the Prince of Wales, "I saluted a soldier in the park, and he did not salute me." However, "grandpapa" did not say of the delinquent, "Off with his head!" but soothed Prince Edward's feelings with a less drastic suggestion.

Prince Edward patronizes his little sister, Princess Victoria, but seems very fond of her and behaves like a perfect little gentleman. The royal nursery is not without skirmishes between the two young princes, who are evenly matched in the matter of spirit. Prince Edward makes the most of his slight seniority, but Prince Albert has no idea of accepting the place of younger son when it is a question of riding on a rocking horse. One day the Duchess of York was quite shocked on entering the nursery to find the two young princes "having it out" in proper style, and was about to have them punished, but the duke said: "Oh, let them fight it out; they will make fine men of it."

It is customary for the royal children to kiss the queen's hand and not her cheek. Prince Edward objected to this arrangement, and declined to fall in with it. One day he heard two of the servants speaking about "her majesty." I know who "her majesty" is," said Prince Edward; "it's granny."

"And who was the naughty little prince who would not kiss granny's hand?"

"It was me," said Prince Edward, unabashed, "and I'm not going to kiss granny's hand."

Now, of course, being 5 years old and considering himself quite a big boy, Prince Edward kisses the queen's hand in the most approved fashion, and doffs his cap quite prettily when in her majesty's presence. He had a great fancy for holding her stick when tiny, and some of the prettiest photographs of the future king show him standing by his "granny's" side, holding her stick. His pretty little ways and airs of importance are vastly amusing to the queen, and afford her many good laughs.

VALUABLE BUT UGLY.

It is a great thing for some animals that beauty is not the chief requirement at shows where cats, dogs and horses are set up for the approval of judges. The odd-looking fellow pictured here is certainly not fair to look upon, but he took first prize at a recent exhibition of the Ladies' Kennel association in England,

A RECENT PRIZE WINNER.

where his ritled mistress, Lady Cathcart, entered him among the elkhounds. He rejoices in the name Jager, and is very well groomed, perhaps to counteract the fact that nature was not specially kind to him in the matter of personal charms.

Candy vs. Life.

Little Martha, 2½ years old, had been eating chocolate creams all the morning and still wanted more.

"No, no," said her mother. "Martha cant have any more candy. Too much candy will kill the baby."

Martha was very still for several minutes, then she looked out of the window at the blue sky and the flowers, and then looked all her dollies over. She was evidently pondering deeply, but, finally, with a sigh and a look of resignation, walked up to her mother and said:

"Marsha die; Marsha take candy."—San Francisco Post.

The Sequel.

"Did you ever laugh until you cried, Tommy?"

"Yes, only this morning."

"What at?"

"Well, pa stepped on a tack and I laughed; then pa caught me laughing and I cried."—Chicago News.

—"Trust not to appearances," but put your faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which never disappoints. It is the best medicine money can buy.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Fine Mare Coughs.

Mrs. W. W., Michigan: Cough is but a symptom, and not a disease of itself. It accompanies chronic roaring, chronic bronchitis or broken wind. It may be a symptom of chronic indigestion or worms. The fact that your mare at times is a little short winded may indicate that the bronchial tubes are involved to some extent. Rub her throat with mustard and water made in the consistency of cream. Take of powdered liquorice 4 drachms; pine tar, 4 drachms. Mix well and put a tablespoonful on back of tongue with a paddle twice a day. Feed no clover hay. Before beginning the above treatment, give the mare 15 ozs. raw linseed oil, in which 1 oz. nitre is stirred. Watch the feces for worms. If found, the mare must be treated for them.

Ophthalmia in Cattle.

Subscriber, California: Your cattle are affected with a disease of the eyes known as ophthalmia. When the animal is seen to be attacked, give a full pound of Epsom salts in three pints of warm (not hot) water, in which 1½ oz. of saltpeter, pulverized, and a cup of molasses is stirred. Feed on green food, and give a bran mash twice a week. If the bowels work too freely, stop the mashes. While suffering from the disease the animal should be kept in a dark, well ventilated place, away from direct draughts of air. Bathe the eyes with warm water twice a day and after drying them well apply directly to the eyes and eyelids the following: Sulphate of atrophia, 3 grains; water, 1 oz. Ophthalmia sometimes results in blindness.

Thin Milk Thickens.

C. M. B., New York:—During the hot months of the year milk will sometimes curdle, without being sour to the taste. At the same time the milk may be perfectly healthful. The cause is at times obscure, but frequently the blood of the cow may not be in perfect condition. The calf may suck so much that the milk may become thin. The character of the food may have something to do with it. If you will give your cow plenty of green food, and a generous quantity of concentrated food, she will no doubt cease to give thin milk, after giving her the following treatment: First give her a full pound of Epsom salts in three pints of warm water. After this operates, give her 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in her drinking water once a day for two days. Afterward give her once a day for 8 or 10 days, 1 oz. hyposulphite of soda in chop feed or bran.

Mare Lame in Hind Foot.

A. L., Wisconsin:—Carefully examine both hard and soft frogs. Be sure there is no disease. If you find a perfectly sound condition, go over the tendons of the leg from hock down. Press with your fingers to learn if there is soreness. If not, there is an easing of the muscles that causes the hitch or jerk of which you write. If the trouble is in the fetlock joint, take of red iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Mix well, and rub a little on once a day for about five days, washing off before each application with warm water and soap and drying thoroughly with soft rags. This will strengthen the part. The application should be extended well around the joint. Be sure that the frog is perfectly sound.

Cow Gives Stringy Milk.

E. E. F., Tennessee:—Your cow is suffering from garget. Give her a full pound of Epsom salts in three pints of warm water. After this operates give her 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in drinking water once a day for three days. Then give her 1 oz. hyposulphite of soda on chop feed or bran once a day for 8 or 10 days. The udder must be fomented twice a day for a week with warm water as hot as the hand will bear. Dry afterward, and rub this in where the hardness upon the udder appears: Iodine 2 drachms; glycerine, 6 ozs. This will disperse the swelling.

Transferring Bees.

J. B. V. C., Iowa, wishes to know how to transfer bees from a box hive to a movable frame. Who can tell him?

CORRESPONDENCE.

Swarming of Bees.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—According to promise, I will contribute an article on swarming. It may be somewhat out of season, but those who care for the information can preserve it.

Perhaps the best way will be to give my way of managing bees during the swarming season. In the spring, not later than the flush of apple bloom, I hunt out the queens, clip the entire wing of one side—be sure and get both parts—and return her to her hive, and thus with each until all are gone over. I then prepare some cages, by taking some screen wire, such as is used for doors and furniture, cut the pieces six inches long, four or five inches wide. Wrap this around a common broomhandle, so that it will form a cylinder. Slip this from the handle; ravel a strand of wire from your wire cloth, and with it sew the sides of the cage together where the outside edge overlaps; press the points of the wire at the end of the cage toward the inside and stop each end with a proper-sized piece of corncob, and your cage is done.

During the swarming season I try to manage so as to be among the bees from 8 a. m. to about 4 p. m. When I see a swarm issuing, I take my stand near the hive, a little to one side, so as to have a complete view of the entrance and front of the hive, cage in hand, with one stopper removed. As the queen cannot fly with the swarm, she drops in front of the hive. As soon as I discover her I hold the unstopped end of the cage over her, when she will immediately ascend on the inside, when I close the open end with the stopper removed, and she is secured.

If I wish the bees to cluster, I tie a short piece of a strand of screen wire to the end of the cage and secure it to a pole ten or fifteen feet long. I notice where the bees are flying the thickest, or attempting to settle on a limb, and hold the pole, with the cage attached, among them until they have fairly begun to cluster on the cage. I then lower the lower end of the pole to the ground and secure it until all have clustered on the end of the pole and cage.

I sometimes lower the entire pole and place it across an empty hive or any elevation high enough to allow the end on which the bees have begun to settle to be a distance above the ground, while the other is on the ground. Lay a weight on the end of the pole at the ground or the weight of the swarm will cause the pole to tipple. After all have clustered, you are ready for hiving.

Place the hive where you want it to remain, carry the swarm to the hive and shake them down in front, and as they are entering release the queen and allow her to go in with them, and you are done.

This is my way if I desire to increase by swarming. If not, follow directions as to clustering. Then open the hive from which the swarm issued, remove four or five of the center combs, bees and all, and remove all queen cells from the remaining combs. Insert empty combs or frames with starters in them in place of those removed. Close up the hive and return the swarm, releasing queen as before. Place the combs removed in a hive; put the hive on a new stand and your work is finished.

On the seventh day after the swarm issues you should examine the brood-combs and remove all queen cells, except one, so as to prevent all after-swarming.

This is for all who have their brood-chambers under control. For others, there is only one way that I know of, and that is to let them swarm where and as many times as they see proper—climb trees, cut limbs, etc., as in the days of Auld Lang Syne.

In regard to swarms going back I would say that there is only one cause; that is, they are not accompanied by a queen at the time of issuing. The queen is the mother of the colony, and instinct teaches them that it would be death to them to attempt to set up a new home without the only means of continuance.

So, when they swarm, the first thing they do is to ascertain if there is a queen among them. If not they return to their home in search of her. If they find her they will come out the next day, and each succeeding day doing the same, until the queen accompanies them. If they do not find her on return they wait until a young queen emerges, and then they try it again.

I think the editor is mistaken when he asserts that there were two swarms in the air from the same hive at the same time. Whenever a colony of bees swarm all the bees that intend going with the swarm fly out and never, under any circumstance, do two different swarms come out of the same hive in the same day, much less at the same time. If there is more than one colony in the yard there might be more than one swarm in the air at the same time, but each from a different hive.

All this kind of information just makes bee-keepers "smile a great big smile." Later I may contribute an article on the best way to prepare a colony for wintering on summer stands.—S. L. Craig, Oakland, Clinton county, O.

The editor thanks Mr. Craig for the information he has given. Mr. Craig will remember that the editor did not claim to be an authority on bees, and requested some one to write who is conversant with the bee industry. So far as two swarms from the same hive being in the air at one time, the editor wishes to say that it came from one of the greatest authorities, and not from any facts gathered by observation.—Ed.

Received.

From U. S. department of agriculture: Monthly list of publications.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Toad in the Garden.

To most people a toad is nothing but an unsightly reptile which is to be shunned as much as possible. The superstitions think it venomous, but studies made at the Hatch experiment station show that it is not.

The toad is a reptile to be sure, but it is one that is not only harmless but is of great use to the gardener as every worm or insect that comes within reach is devoured greedily. Centipedes, caterpillars, blisteer beetles and bugs of every kind are equally welcomed by the toad. He uses them all alike. They wander within reach and his long, glutinous tongue flashes out so quickly that the eye can not detect it and the victim is gone. The toad swallows once or twice, winks his round eyes placidly, seems to smile and is ready for as many more of the same kind. A few toads in a garden will keep it free from most of the ordinary garden pests. They are easily tamed and spend the day in some shaded nook along the fence or under a cabbage leaf coming sedately forth at night to find their food. Where the good qualities of the toad are understood he is always a welcome visitor, and his stay is made as pleasant as possible.—Farmers' Voice.

Some Feeding Tests.

Bulletin No. 39 of the Massachusetts Experiment Station says: Feed has very little effect upon the quality of milk. By quality we refer to the per cent or amount of total solid matter in the milk. It is a well-recognized fact that some feeds affect the flavor and to some extent the color of milk. Feeds rich in protein have a tendency to slightly increase the percentage of fat in some cows; the same can be said of feeds rich in fat. This increase is probably only temporary however, the milk gradually coming back to its normal composition. The milk-producing function is to a large extent under the control of the nervous system. Any influence that disturbs the quiet or normal condition of the animal—be it rough usage, extremes of temperature, etc.—will have its effect upon the quality of the milk. On the other hand, plenty of good feed increases the quantity of milk until the animal reaches her maximum production. Prof. Patrick, of the Iowa station, conducted an experiment in which a number of cows were fed "sugar meal," a refuse of a glucose factory. In the first experiment it was thought that cows fed this feed gave a decided increase in butter fat, but the experiment not being satisfactory, a second trial was given, and in this experiment it was found that cows fed "sugar meal" gave no increase in butter. A similar experiment was made in one of the eastern stations in which beef tallow was fed, beginning with a ration of two ounces and increasing to two pounds per day, and at the close of this experiment it was found that the cow was still giving her one pound of butter daily, her previous record.

These references and experiments are given to show that it is the breed, more than the feed given, that is to determine the character and composition of milk. Were it only the feed given, what would be the use of our choice dairy breeds, when a Texas cow could be made by feeding to produce as many pounds of butter as the Jersey? We should then feed the cow a sufficient quantity of rich, wholesome food, with plenty of pure water constantly on hand.

The Farmer's Egg-Food.

In 1883 or '84 when I was on a visit to the home folks in Missouri—it was about midsummer, I believe—I was struck by the way the hens on the farm were laying. It seemed to me that every hen laid an egg every day. I spoke to my mother about it, and she said to me, "Oh, it is on account of the oats. Your brother did not cut the oats nearest the house among the little peach trees, and now the hens are eating them." She remarked further that oats stimulated laying.

I did not know much about egg-foods then, or what was best to feed the hens to make them lay generously. But I have experimented a good deal in that line since, and as a result of my experiments I have arrived at the conclusion that, for the farmers at least

THE YAQUI INDIANS.

MEXICO HAS A HARD PROBLEM UPON HER HANDS.

Indians Who Are Great Warriors and Strong Mentally—Never Been Conquered.

With some 5,000 well-armed and desperate Yaqui bucks taking to the tall grass and fastnesses of the unexplored and almost impenetrable Bacolete mountains, Mexico faces a situation full of wild west flavor and peril. The recent uprising of the famous tribesmen who have fought the Spaniard and his descendants since Coronado destroyed their pueblos is probably the last stand of the Yaquis. If driven from this range of broken volcanic mountains they must either yield them prisoners with short shrift—Mexico has no humanitarians to hobble the hands of government—or, cutting their way out from the encircling lines, speed across the Gulf of California in their canoes to find refuge where the white man has never penetrated.

While even more fierce in their natures than the Indians of other tribes, the Yaquis are intellectually far above ordinary, to which fact is doubtless due their characteristic success in battle. Three centuries ago the Yaquis were the strongest and most formidable of all the tribes of Mexico. In Cortez' time their number was estimated at 350,000 and their haunts extended from Durango, in the south, throughout the entire northwestern part of Mexico and all that portion of the United States as far north as Colorado.

The first war with the Yaquis dates back to the period when Coronado invaded this vast territory. The entrance of the Spaniards into their domain was viewed by the Indians as trespass and was met with violent opposition on their part. The superior arms of the invaders, however, prevailed and in one year the Yaquis lost over 20,000 of their tribe. Since that early date they have cherished the most bitter hatred for the Spaniards, and certain customs and encroachments originating with them and subsequently handed down to the Mexicans have been the cause of the almost perpetual warfare throughout the ensuing years.

It is this continual strife that has proved so disastrous to the ranks of the Yaquis. In the early part of the present century their numbers had decreased to less than 87,000, while to-day there remains only about 15,000 of the once powerful tribe. Of this latter number there are about 5,000 able-bodied warriors. Such a force would at first seem insignificant, but the Yaquis are an extraordinary race of warriors. To begin with, the men are physically far superior to the troops with whom they are contending. Secondly, they are better armed, being equipped with Winchester rifles, whereas the standard Mexican arm is the Remington, and, lastly, their stronghold in the Sierra Madre mountains is practically invincible.

Hence, to conquer those 5,000 Yaqui braves, provided the entire tribe has taken to the warpath, is a serious undertaking. The Mexican government doubtless realizes this only too well. From February, 1848, the date of the Guadaloupe Hidalgo treaty, until the treaty at Ortiz in July, 1897, there was scarcely a year that the troops were not engaged in fighting the Yaquis. And finally, after the Mexican government had sacrificed over 25,000 soldiers and many millions of dollars in its vain endeavor to vanquish this restless foe, it was obliged to make overtures with terms satisfactory to the Indians before the latter would come down out of the mountains and return to their former peaceful pursuits in the valley of the Yaqui river.

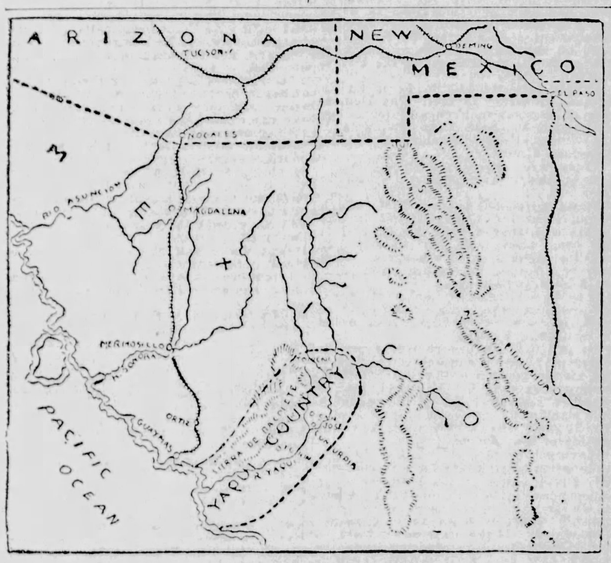
That was two years ago and the Yaquis have from that time until their recent renewal of hostilities manifested but one inclination to go to war. That was when, at the commencement of the late Spanish-American conflict, they dispatched a courier across the border with word that their tribe would esteem it a privilege to furnish a regiment of picked warriors to assist the Yankees in administering a drubbing to their old enemies, the Spaniards."

These are the Indians whose rich homes American invaders are now after. It is to this invasion, colored by government concession in violation of the treaty of Ortiz, which has turned the Yaquis against the Americans. Internal dissensions made this treaty possible. The members of the tribes had fallen to fighting among themselves and finally about fifteen years ago they slew their great cacique or head chief. From that time on their resistance, while constant, was not so vigorous as it had been.

Two years ago Tetabiate, Villa, Jolo, Tlumablanca and several other chiefs assembled at Ortiz and concluded a treaty of peace with Mexico. This treaty guaranteed to them the peaceful occupation of the valleys of the Yaqui and Mayo. But other portions of their lands were opened up to settlement and trouble was not long in resulting. Some of the more turbulent have insisted that their chiefs have made conventions with the government whereby concessions were granted to Americans and that the chiefs were to receive part of the royalties.

Whatever the truth of the matter, it is certain that Americans have invaded the rich mining districts of the Yaquis. Mines are being developed by Mexicans, but usually some assistance is obtained from this side of the line. The Indians have risen in revolt and at last accounts were ravaging the country, killing all indiscriminately. General Luis E. Torres, commander of the military district, has had two battles with them, has lost heavily and has been wounded. Of course Mexico will make a desperate effort to whip the Indians this time. She has skillfully involved a number of Americans, no doubt in the hope that a few soldiers from the north of the line may join. Mexico has never been able to whip her Indians alone, for in all the subjugations of border tribes the Lawtons, Chaffees and Wheatons of the American army have wound up the affairs.

This seems to be a war to a finish. The Indian must lose from sheer force of numbers, but he will make a good fight.



MAP OF THE YAQUI COUNTRY.

Beer by the Pound.

Just a mile or so back from the river, over in Virginia, is a small wayside tavern, at the door of which hangs a sign that is irresistibly alluring to the thirsty passerby.

"One pound of beer, 5 cents," it reads.

Somehow a pound of beer sounds so much more of a bargain than simply a pint, though a pint, even of beer, they say, is a pound, the world around.—Washington Post.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

ONLY FIVE YEARS OLD.

Wheeler, Pa., has a baby violin-player who now takes the lead among infant marvels. Little Reid James is only five years old, yet for nearly a year he has been an accomplished musician. The hundreds of people who hear him are amazed at his skill. Yet in other ways the little prodigy is a normal, healthy child. At times he is even naughty and plays in the dirt, say his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. George R. James.

From the very cradle little Reid's favorite toy was a "make-believe fiddle," made of a stick, with a second stick for a bow. Soon he picked up tunes and sang them. Then, while still a baby, his parents gave him a real violin. Without any hint as to the handling of the instrument the astonishing boy soon was able to play any tune that he heard. Last September he was put under the care of a teacher, and has made such progress that he is now able to read difficult music at sight. He plays with remarkable expression, produces sweet, clear tones, and his regard for technique, according to those who have heard him, is wonderful.

The child has never been to school, but while studying his music has incidentally learned to spell, read and count.

A DIAMOND LOVER.

A collector of gems in Boston possessed three perfectly matched solitaires, of blue, rose and yellow, and would show them to his friends as the loveliest combination of colors he knew anything about. The true lover of gems prefers stones unset, so he can stir them about with the point of the jeweler's nippers or a pencil and enjoy their unalloyed sparkle and purity in every phase of light. These three perfectly colored diamonds, which were carried in the man's waist pocket, wrapped in cotton, were valued at several thousand dollars, but one day Cupid appeared, and then one of the precious trio went into a blazing engagement ring, and the remaining two eventually found themselves turned into "jewelry." Such is the power of love.—Boston Herald.

The Consistent Pessimist.

"These Philippine Islands," said the conversational citizen—

"Ah, yes," interrupted the man who always has tears in his voice. "It's a mistake; a great mistake."

"Then you've heard some late news?"

"No, I haven't heard any news. But whatever it is, it's a mistake. I take a lot of papers, an' there's always something in some of 'em to show that anything anybody does is a mistake. I must say it's right discouragin'."—Washington Star.

Climax of Culture.

"What is a cosmopolitan?"

"He's a man who can go all around the world without buying a souvenir spoon."—Chicago Record.

Mrs. Morris' Letter to EVERY WIFE AND MOTHER.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 14,363]

"I have taken eight bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with gratifying results. I had been married four years and had two children. I was all run down, had falling of womb with all its distressing symptoms. I had doctored with a good physician, but I derived very little good from his treatment. After taking a few bottles of your medicine, I was able to do my work and nurse my seven-months'-old babe. I recommend your medicine to every wife and mother. Had I time, I could write much more in its praise. I bid you God's speed in your good work."—MRS. L. A. MORRIS, WELAKA, PUTNAM CO., FLA.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—When I commenced the use of your remedies I was very bad off. Every two weeks I was troubled with flowing spells which made me very weak. I had two of the best doctors, but they did not seem to help me.

"They said my trouble was caused from weakness and was nothing to worry about. I felt tired all the time; had no ambition. I was growing worse all the time until I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am now able to help about the house, and am much improved in health."—MRS. A WALKER, CALLICOON DEPOT, N. Y.

THE TRIALS OF BOYHOOD

"This freckle-faced, barefooted boy of ten was on guard, as it were, says the Washington Star. He sat the other afternoon on the steps of a dingy frame house in South Washington, and his roly-poly, two-year-old brother played elephantinely around him. When the little chap grew a-weary of pulling up grass and throwing the same at imaginary enemies, he'd walk up to his "big" brother and dig his chubby little fists into his guardian's face. Then his guardian would square off and pretend to box with the toddler, and then run away from him and hide behind a tree, and play tag and

hi-spy with him, and when the little chap began to whimper over some purely imaginary wrong he'd pick him up and comfort him. A couple of boys of the "big" brother's age, with towel-wrapped bundles under their arms, passed by the front gate.

"Hey, Butch, goin' in swimmin' with us?" one of them stopped and asked the freckle-faced guardian of the toddler.

"Can't; got t' take care o' de kid; maw's down town," was the boy-nurse's mournful reply. There was an expression of longing in his eyes as he watched the retreating forms of the two river-bound boys. He swung his infant charge on the gate for a while, and then two more of his boy chums came along and stopped.

"We're goin' rowin' in de skiff, Butch; comin' 'long?" one of them asked.

"Naw," answered "Butch." "Got t' mind Mickey."

"Hey, Butch, w'y don't youse wear a apron?" asked the other boy, getting himself into position for a sprint, and when "Butch" made for the gate he sprinted, followed by his companion.

The boy went to the backyard and returned with a piece of rope, wherewith he fitted up a swing, one end attached to the fence and the other to a wasting tree in the front yard, for his little brother. He was swinging the toddler and humming a coon song to him when a little girl from the next block came along. She poked her head over the top of the gate and grinned at the boy-nurse.

"Girly-girly-girly-girly," she said, sticking her tongue out at him.

"G'wan an' mind yer bisness," said the boy, looking humiliated at that.

"Want t' borry my dollie?" asked the little girl, sticking her tongue out at him again, and when he made a dive for the fence she ran down the street, heaving back the "Girly-girly" taunt at him.

The boy had his little brother on his lap, playing "patty-cake" with him, when another little girl, with her two plaits of hair done up in cottony red ribbons, passed by. The boy's face flushed as red as the little girl's ribbons when he caught her eye, and saw that she was smiling contemptuously and turning up her tip-tilted little nose at him. Obviously, she was the one and only young woman in the world for "Butch." She looked back at him and grinned scornfully several times, as she swished down the street, and the boy looked unhappy.

"Makes me feel like t'irty cents," he muttered.

Two boys, each carrying fishing tackle and a can of worms, walked by.

"Say, Butch, they's bully fishin' now down at th' ars'nal. Comin' 'long wit' us, ain't you? We got 'nough bait," said one of the boys to the toddler's guardian.

"Have t' pass 't up t'day, fellers," replied "Butch." "Maw's gone down t' w're pop works t' make him cough up some o' his wages so's he won't blow th' bundle 'fore he gits home, an' I'm mindin' Mickey."

"Aw, yer a stift t' be always lookin' after that kid," said the other boy. "W'y can't you put him inside de house an' come out?"

"Might hurt hisself," answered "Butch." "Such a little tad, Mickey is, an' he don't knew no better'n t' fall off things. 'Sides Maw'd club de lid off me 'f she come home an' found me skinned out."

The two boys with the fishing tackle went their way, and then three more just like them came along. One of them had a big trap with three rats in it, and the other two were hanging on to a bat-eared bull-terrier pup. They all halted when they saw "Butch" in his front yard.

"Come on down t' de lot an' see de pup nail de rats, Butch," said the owner of the pup to the boy nurse.

"G'wan an 'turn 'em loose right w're you is," said "Butch," for a boy loves rat-baiting. "Give Mickey a treat—I can't take him an' I can't leave him."

"We ain't boddered 'bout no Mickey—'f you can't come 'long, w'y stay; dat's all," said the other boys, and they went on down the street with the dog and the rats. "Butch's" pale gray eyes followed them wistfully. Then he plucked a blade of grass from the turf, put it in his mouth and chewed it thoughtfully and looked his little brother over critically.

"Mickey," said he, addressing the toddler, "ye're all right, an' I like yer, but yer cert'nly plays h—l wi' me, an' I'll be glad w'en yer gits growed up!"

Identified.

"Who is that young man over there talking to the room clerk, Miss Summergal?"

"Which one?"

"The one with a brown mustache."

"Oh—ah—he was the second man I got engaged to last summer, but—ah—I don't recall his name."—Harper's Bazar.

A Red Letter Day.

Brownleigh (visiting friends in the country)—I don't often get such a good supper.

Johnnie (son of the host)—Neither do we.—Tit-Bits.

He Never Goes There Any More.

"Young man," shouted the irate father, "if I ever catch you here again I'll use my cane."

"As you suffer with the gout,' responded the young man, "you'll probably use your cane whether you catch me or not."

Then the cane was used right there.—Chicago News.

Very Definite.

Patient—I say, doctor, just what is this "grip" anyhow?

Doctor—Why, my good fellow, that's the name we doctors have for everything nowadays but appendicitis.

Patient—Ah! And what is appendicitis?

Doctor—Why, that's the name we have for everything but "grip."—Judge.

Her His Face

Her face was married with freckles, his face was sore from shaving. Both were quickly cured with

Heiskell's Ointment

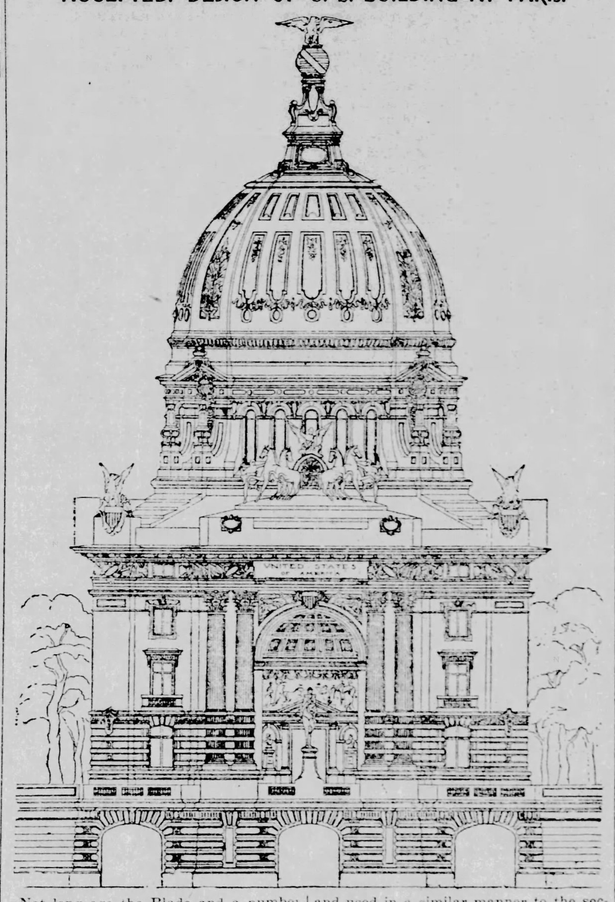
the specific for all skin disorders, slight or severe. 50 cents a box.

Heiskell's Soap

Keeps the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Price 25 cents. Sample free.

Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

ACCEPTED. DESIGN OF U. S. BUILDING AT PARIS.



Not long ago the Blade and a number of other newspapers printed a design for the United States building at the Paris exposition next year. Above is a reproduction of the accepted design. This structure will stand on Quay d'Orsay, on the left bank of the Seine among the buildings of the great powers. Its site is one of the best locations at the exposition.

The plan is square, with a large central dome and rotunda, which will be used as a general meeting place of Americans during the exposition. Three sides of the rotunda have rooms 13x36 opening out of it. That on the left of the main entrance will be used as a lounging room for gentlemen; that on the right for ladies, and that in the middle as a parlor for both ladies and gentlemen. The second story will be given to the states, where people who so desire can rest and register their names. The third story will be reserved for the private offices of the commissioner general and staff. The fourth floor will be given to the states and used in a similar manner to the second.

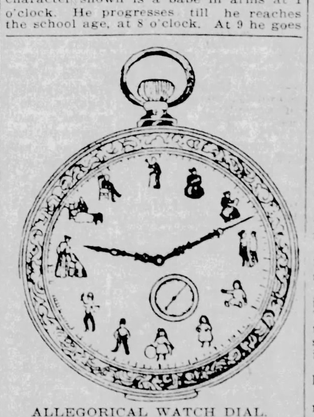
The building is 85 by 90 feet and 160 feet high from the lower level. There will be two electric American elevators.

The style of the exterior of the building is classic, and while different in design from any of the buildings at the Chicago fair, yet the feeling there prevalent has been kept and will be in marked contrast to the present French buildings, which are not so architectural in treatment.

The main entrance is under a large portico which spans the esplanade and under this every visitor who walks to the other national buildings will be obliged to pass. In the center arch of this portico, facing the river Seine, will be French's statue of Washington, while a bust of President McKinley will occupy a niche over the door. In the front of the building on the river bank will be a boat landing which will be highly ornamented as a classic barge. All the boats of the American line which connect with the American trolley system at Vincennes will make a landing at this pier.

CRADLE TO GRAVE.

A watch dial just made by a skillful operative has in place of its hour marks silhouette figures representing a man's life from the cradle to the grave. The chief character shown is a babe in arms at 1 o'clock. He progresses till he reaches the school age, at 8 o'clock. At 9 he goes

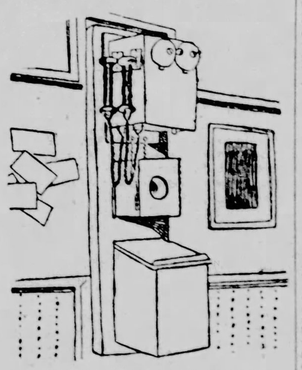


ALLEGORICAL WATCH DIAL.

to college; at 10 he loses his mother, at 11 he is greatly aged, at 12 he is decrepit, praying for death. The figures of the two persons, the man and the mother, appear only at the proper hours, in their successive relations, forming an allegorical panorama.

SECRETS BY TELEPHONE.

As is well known, in all systems of telephone connection where there are a number of instruments on one line, the various subscribers by taking down their receivers can overhear conversation carried on by other subscribers on the main line. A Texas patentee has devised a system of connections, employing a double set of receivers, whereby any subscriber can cut out a section of the main line at either end of his station, so that a conversation carried on between himself and another subscriber cannot be heard by others on



A DOUBLE SET OF RECEIVERS.

the line. The wiring of the system is the same as usual, and the ordinary forms of transmitter and receiver are employed, the novel feature being the set of double receivers and their connection to the main circuit. This is such that by taking down and using one receiver one section of the main-line circuit is cut out, and if that receiver is allowed to remain on its hook and the second receiver taken down instead the other section of the line is cut out. This arrangement prevents other subscribers having a through connection at the same time, and consequently of hearing the conversation, the novel feature of the invention.

Try Sugar On Corn.

Now, regarding "sweet corn." This species being acknowledged to be almost obsolete, the exercise of a little art will measurably remedy the deficiency of saccharine matter. Mix with the butter that is to be spread on the corn a little pulverized sugar, according to taste. If properly gauged, the most perfect of corn connoisseurs could not detect a difference between the naturally and artificially served ears.—R. Randolph in New York Sun.

SUSPICIONS NOT VERIFIED

English Youth Who Knew How to Turn Woman's Curiosity.

One morning the other week a lady living in Dulwich answered the bell to find a bulky boy, with an innocent red face and large, flapping ears, standing on the steps. He explained that he wanted to see her husband, and she answered that her husband had left for his office, says a writer in Pearson's Weekly.

"I'm the boy who sweeps out all the offices in the city where he is," said the boy as he backed down the steps, "and this morning I found a letter in the waste basket."

"Well, you can leave it," she replied.

"I—I think I hadn't better," he half whispered, as he showed the pink envelope.

"Boy—that is—boy, let me see that letter," she said as she advanced and extended her hand.

"Oh, 'twouldn't be 'zactly right, ma'am, 'cause I know he'd give me a shilling."

"Look here, boy," she said, as she felt in her pocket for the half crown left to buy coffee and tea that morning, "you take this, give me the letter, and don't say a word to Mr. Smith about finding it."

"I don't believe it is much of a letter," he remarked.

"Never mind, hand it over; here's your money."

"P'raps there hain't a word of writing in it, ma'am."

"Here, give me the letter; now go."

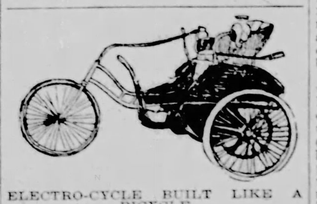
She took it and entered the house, and the boy with the flapping ears flew down the street like a cannibal going to dinner.

In about forty seconds the woman came out, looked up and down the street and the expression round her mouth was not happy and peaceful.

The boy had seemed to doubt that there was any writing inside of the envelope, but she was not quite prepared to tear it open and find a typewritten document commencing: "Whereas, default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage," etc. She wants to hold just one more interview with the lad.

NEW AUTOMOBILE.

Here is a new type of automobile designed by a Cleveland man, which is built like a bicycle. The construction admits of great rigidity, combined with extreme lightness. The battery and motor weigh more than three-quarters of the entire weight. There are three speeds forward



ELECTRO-CYCLE BUILT LIKE A BICYCLE.

and one backward. Speed is regulated, the carriage reversed and the coasting break is applied all by means of one lever. There is also a powerful band brake applied by the foot. The steering is accomplished by handlebars and a steering head as on a bicycle.

Seeking Nature.

"What we need in this world is nature," she said. "We have too much artificiality. For my part I simply adore nature. That's why I got my husband to buy a country place."

"But you haven't been there this summer."

"Oh, dear, no; certainly not. We won't be able to go there for two or three years yet. It will require all of that time for the landscape gardener to get it in shape for us."—Chicago Post.

Unpopular.

"I see that Secker is a candidate for Congress up in your district? Has he much show?"

"Show? He has just about as much show as an automobile agent in a livery stable."—Puck.

A WOMAN IN KOKOMO

has discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhœa, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc. A box of this wonderful medicine will be mailed free to any sufferer who addresses MRS. C. B. MILLER, Box 128, Kokomo, Ind.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 9, AUGUST 27, 1899.
Returning From Captivity.
Ezra 1:1-11.

Read Ezra 2:64-70. Memory verses: 2-4.

Golden Text: The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad.—Psa. 126:3.

1. Now in the first year of Cyrus, king of Persia, that the word of the Lord by the mouth of Jeremiah might be fulfilled, the Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus king of Persia, that he made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and put it also in writing, saying:

2. Thus saith Cyrus king of Persia, The Lord God of heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth; and he hath charged me to build him a house at Jerusalem, which is in Judah.

3. Who is there among you of all his people? his God be with him, and let him go up to Jerusalem, which is in Judah, and build the house of the Lord God of Israel (he is the God) which is in Jerusalem.

4. And whosoever remaineth in any place where he sojourneth, let the men of his place help him with silver, and with gold, and with goods, and with beasts, besides the freewill offering for the house of God that is in Jerusalem.

5. Then rose up the chief of the fathers of Judah and Benjamin, and the priests, and the Levites, with all them whose spirit God had raised, to go up to build the house of the Lord which is in Jerusalem.

6. And all they that were about them strengthened their hands with vessels of silver, with gold, with goods, and with beasts, and with precious things, besides all that was willingly offered.

7. Also Cyrus the king brought forth the vessels of the house of the Lord, which Nebuchadnezzar had brought forth out of Jerusalem, and had put them in the house of his gods.

8. Even those did Cyrus king of Persia bring forth by the hand of Mithredath the treasurer, and numbered them unto Sheshbazzar, the prince of Judah.

9. And this is the number of them: thirty chargers of gold, a thousand chargers of silver, nine and twenty knives,

10. Thirty basins of gold, silver basins of a second sort four hundred and ten, and other vessels a thousand.

11. All the vessels of gold and of silver were five thousand and four hundred. All these did Sheshbazzar bring up with them of the captivity that were brought up from Babylon unto Jerusalem.

Illustrative Applications.

That the word of the Lord by the mouth of Jeremiah might be accomplished (v. 1). I saw in the papers that some believe that those cruel rocks on which the noble steamship the City of Paris stranded, are rocks magnetic, and that their attraction pulled the vast iron vessel out of her course and caught her in their jagged jaws. But there is no power which can pull aside one of God's promises. What word God says shall never come to wreck. Believe, then, the word, the promise of God. Embark on them, and you need have no fear you shall not reach the harbor toward which their prows are set.

The Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus, king of Persia. Though Cyrus was the mightiest monarch of his time, and one of the mightiest of all history, he was not beyond, but was beneath the control of God. Give large place in your thought to this truth of God's control. It is the nurse of courage, calmness, hope.

Made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and put it also in writing. Learn from Cyrus a thorough-going obedience. Both by voices of couriers and by authoritative written edict and to the farthest rim of his vast kingdom, Cyrus announces the doing of that which Jehovah had commanded him. He did not hesitate. He did not rest in half measures. He did his whole duty. I have known many persons whose spirit God has stirred toward the duty of becoming Christian, who would only make tardy and partial confession of the fact. They would not bravely tell themselves forth as Christian to the utmost edge of their acquaintance, business, pleasures. Cyrus can teach them better. Would they would learn from him!

All the kingdoms of the earth hath the Lord, the God of heaven, given me; and he hath charged me to build him an house in Jerusalem (V. 2). Here is gratitude and therefore service. Cyrus had an amazing success. In war and skill and statesmanship he had done his best, and so had mounted to the proudest throne. But he had been but secondary cause. The primal cause was God—the kingdoms God had given him. Therefore, grateful to God, he would be true to the charge God laid on him; he would build him the house in Jerusalem. Your prosperity is not spoiling you if you recognize God as the giver of it, and are therefore gratefully and instantly ready to serve God. If, however, your prosperity makes God a blur, it will inevitably become your blight.

Whosoever there is among you of all his people, his God be with him, and let him go up to Jerusalem. * * * And whosoever is left, in any place where he sojourneth, let the men of his place help him with silver, and with gold, and with goods, etc. (Vs. 3, 4). How easy Cyrus made it for the returning captives to serve Jehovah! How he took every possible obstacle out of their way, and charged all those with whom they might be dwelling variously to help them on. Are you seeking to make it easy for those whom you love or touch to serve God? Do you try to so arrange things that as few hindrances as possible shall confront them? That employe of yours—do you see to it that he or she gets chance at Sunday, can go to church? Are you careful that your example suggests toward God's service rather than from it? A professing Christian once said to me: "My daughters are regular at church, but I confess I am not as much there as I should be." What right has any father to make God's service for his children something against his own example?

And all they that were round about them strengthened their hands, etc. (v. 6). When we are determined to serve God, as these returning captives were, we may count on the fact that somehow and somewhere we shall surely find helpers. Elijah found his Elisha, Paul found his Timothy. I knew a gentleman who, when he was a young man and a stranger in the great city, determined to serve God. What companions he had, the fellows with whom he boarded, were of the wild and roistering sort, and sneered and laughed at him. But, though it seemed lonely enough at first, he held to his purpose. Very soon friends worth having began to gather round him. He was steadily helped into a noble and prosperous life. Those who chose evil find helpers, too, in plenty, but they help down instead of up.

Also Cyrus the king brought forth the vessels of the house of the Lord, which Nebuchadnezzar had brought forth out of Jerusalem, . . and numbered them unto Sheshbazzar, the prince of Judah (vs. 7, 8). Cyrus would himself do what he told others to do. These were great and precious trophies, but Cyrus would not withhold them from Jehovah. With the rest, Cyrus also would be a giver. He is the secret of true leadership. Do yourself what you would have others do. Do not say Go; say Come.—Wayland Hoyt, D. D., in S. S. Times.

Cause and Effect.

"How did you catch that cold?" asked Bowens.

"Running after an iceman," replied Tambeam.

And the orchestra, with a beautiful appreciation of the everlasting unfitness of things, played "There'll Be a Hot Time."—Chicago Tribune.

He Ought to Know.

"Suppose you write an article on the decline of British humor, Mr. Snickers," said the editor.

"I beg your pardon, sir," replied the funny man, "but I think you are a much better authority on the subject. You decline more British humor than any other man I know."—Tit-Bits.

Farseeing.

Kansas Mother—What will we name him? Funston?

Kansas Father—Not much. Don't you s'pose I want the right to lick him for goin' swimmin' when he gits a little older?—Indianapolis Journal.

On Time.

An epitaph on a tombstone at Whitsett, Ga., reads:

"He went to heaven at half-past nine,
And the heavenly choir he did j'ine."
—Atlanta Constitution.

DUM-DUM BULLETS.

They "Mushroom" on Entering the Body—Frightful Results.

The dum-dum bullet, which was the subject of so much controversy in the peace conference at The Hague, and which is described as one of the most terrible engines of destruction employed in modern warfare, owes its existence to the Chitral campaign of the British forces in 1895. Indian troops in that

campaign found that the bullets of their Lee-Metford rifles were comparatively ineffectual against the natives. The bullets passed through and through the body, but did not sufficiently disable the enemy.

To obviate this the soldiers stripped the steel head from the bullets and thus exposed the head. Wounds made by these bullets were frightful, as the projectile mushroomed upon striking human tissue and tore enormous holes in the body at the point of egress. These bullets were finally manufactured at the Dum-dum Ammunition Works at Calcutta, and thus received their name.

An improved dum-dum bullet is now manufactured for the British troops in

India and Africa. This bullet is made up of a core, a jacket and a leaden cap. Upon striking a hard substance the impact causes the bullet to mushroom and inflict a mortal wound. Experiments with dum-dum bullets were made the other day at Bisley, the famous English rifle range.

DUCK SKIRT TURN-UP.

At the seashore nowadays the boys are turning up the bottoms of their trousers—a la Lunnen, don'tcherknow—and the girls

JUST AS THE BOYS DO.

are following suit with the bottoms of their skirts. Duck lends itself to the new wrinkle very nicely, particularly when pressed with the reefing scheme in view.—Philadelphia Record.

"To Throw Good Money After Bad

Will but increase my pain." If you have thrown away money for medicines that did not and could not cure, why should you not now begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the medicine that never disappoints? Thousands of people who were in your condition and took Hood's Sarsaparilla say it was the best investment they ever made, for it brought them health.

HOOD'S PILLS cure sick headache, indigestion.

Uncle Bill on Woman's Ways.

The new woman idea is getting old.

Some women are tickled to death if they have something to worry and be unhappy about.

A man marries a woman to have her share his troubles, and he always gets his share after that.

It doesn't pay to flatter a woman too much. She will soon get a notion that she is too good for you.

There's one thing about a woman you can always be sure of, and that is, you never can tell what she is going to do next.—Cleveland Leader.

Waste of Money.

"I don't mind sayin' I'm disappointed in that boy of mine," observed Farmer Brumback. "I've spent mighty nigh $1,000 makin' a first-clas doctor of him, and when I asked him the other day what would cure a wart, I'm darned if he could tell me."—Chicago Tribune.

At the Museum.

"Is it hot enough for you?" asked the fat lady.

"It's rather torrid," replied the legless wonder, "but I'm not kicking."—Chicago News.

What He Was After.

Mr. Stubb—Maria, what was that tramp after when he was preaching so loud out in the yard?

Mrs. Stubb—He was after dinner.

Mr. Stubb—Hm! One of those after-dinner speakers, I suppose.—Chicago News.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 747 First National Bank Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in plain package so that no resident need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

PATENTS.

Patents A. S. Pattison, 625 F St. Wash., D.C. Advice as to patent ability and inventors' Guide free. Mention BLADE.

AGENTS WANTED.

$75 Month and expenses: no experience needed; position permanent; self-seller. Pease Mfg. Co., Station 27, Cincinnati, O.

MANUFACTURER Wants man with horse, wagon (farmer), also money-making specialties; large profits. Samples for stamp. T. B. SAYMAN, St. Louis, Mo.

MUST HAVE AGENTS AT ONCE to sell Sash Locks and Door Holders. Sample Sash Lock free for two 2-cent stamps. Guaranteed to outwear weights, burglar proof. $10 a day. Write quick. Address BROHARD & CO., Dept. 3, Philadelphia, Pa.

8000 BICYCLES Guaranteed 1899 Models, STANDARD TIRE MODELS, $9.75 to $16. Shop worn & second hand wheels, good as new, $3 to $10. Great factory clearing sale. Write for our Special Offer. We ship to anyone on approval without a cent deposit, allow 10 days free trial, and pay freight. You don't pay us a cent if you don't want the wheel after riding it 10 days. We sell cheaper than any other house. We are the only manufacturers who ship to anyone on approval without a cent deposit. EARN a BICYCLE. We will furnish a high grade bicycle FREE to introduce it in each locality where we have no agent. Agents in each town can make big money selling our bicycles and other goods. Write at once for our Special Offer. FREE USE COUPON. Cut this out and return to us and we will explain our liberal offer. Do not buy a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you get our catalogue and offer. It costs you only a postal card to get everything. Do it now. Address CYCLE DEPT., H. H. MEAD & PRENTISS, Chicago, Ill.

MEDICAL.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator cannot fail. Box free. MRS. B. ROWAN, Milwaukee, Wis.

BED WETTING CURED. TRIAL FREE. MRS. B. ROWAN, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. BOX FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

LADIES A friend in need is a friend indeed. If you want a regulator that never fails, address The Women's Medical Home, Buffalo, N.Y.

LOGAN'S TANSY PILLS

Never fail in promptly relieving female disorders. Price $1.00 per box, by mail. Kontinua Antiseptic Wash destroys all germs, cures all female discharges and is an absolute preventative of disease. Price $1.00 per bottle, or 2 bottles for $1.50, by mail. Columbia Specialty Co., 1112 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PILES ELECTROBOLE, a convenient relief. Cures in a few days, never returns; no purge, no salve, no knife. Remedy mailed free. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 696, New York, N.Y.

"NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL."

TARRANT'S EXTRACT of Cubebs and Copaiba, the TARRANT COMPANY, New York. Sold by druggists. A positive cure for all diseases of the urinary organs, cures quicker than any other remedy. Ask druggists for it. Price $1.00. Sent by express in sealed packages $1.25, from TARRANT & Co., 278 Greenwich St., N.Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses the scalp. Prevents Hair Falling. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Promotes Luxuriant Growth. Never Fails to Restore Vitality. Cures Dandruff and Itching Scalp. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO., 1787 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital, $500,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

Stricture CURED without the use of Sound or Knife. Dr. Carter's GRAN-SOLVENT Remedy will dissolve, digest and forever remove Urethral STRICTURE in 15 days. Reduces it in three hours, curing while you sleep. Cures Gleet and Enlarged Prostate. Valuable treatise free. Address ST. JAMES ASS'N, Dept. 23, BOND HILL, O.

THE SPEAKING WAITER.

The speaking waiter whipped the dumb waiter down to the depths of the kitchen and bawled out: Ham and—two to come—corned beef hash and one headcheese.

Then he turned his head to look up, for there was a girl on the second story and sometimes she peeped over the edge of the well and seemed fair enough to flirt with. And the dumb waiter, unaccountably released below, flew up with the speed of a kite in a high wind and

HIS PREDICAMENT.

caught the speaking waiter square in the back of the neck.

When they got him and the shelves and the ropes untangled, the head waiter remarked: "You have the ham and the headcheese; now take your coat and go home."

And from the upper regions there floated the sound of revolting laughter, for the lady on the second floor knew a joke when she heard it, and if she was young to flirt she preferred the head waiter anyway.

Floating.

"Enough champagne is drunk yearly," said the statistical person, "to float the Oregon."

"I once floated a $5,000,000 trust," said the promoter, "on only three dozen quarts."—From the Indianapolis Journal.

Confused.

Caller—"I understand that your husband distinguished himself at the banquet last evening."

Mrs. Rumby—"Possibly; but it was more than he could do when he reached home."—What-to-Eat.

Data Desired.

"Pfwat wud yez do if Casey called you a liar?"

"Pfwhich Casey—the big wan or the little wan?"—Ind

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1899.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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NO LONGER A DEBTOR.

For a quarter of a century, the stock argument of the professional "cheap money" agitator has been that the United States was a "debtor nation;" that hundreds of millions of our railway and industrial stocks and bonds were held by European investors, and that we were paying a heavy burden of interest to their foreign holders—or, as the demagogue put it, we were "paying tribute to European shylocks."

Of course moneyed men in Europe would not put money into American securities unless they found it a paying investment; and that money helped to build railways, to erect great manufacturing plants, to extend American industry and commerce.

However, it is true that we were a debtor nation, but we are no longer so. With the defeat of the free silver fad in 1896, and the enactment of a tariff law for the benefit of America instead of Europe, an era of prosperity opened which has been marked by the selling of these American securities held abroad to investors on this side of the Atlantic. Why? Because business was so prosperous with us that all these securities rose in price far beyond what had been paid for them. Then European holders sold to realize the profit, and they sold to Americans.

This movement began in the latter part of 1897. In 1898 it was enormous in magnitude, and this year it has continued. The New York Journal of Commerce, one of the most careful and conservative of commercial periodicals, has been investigating the volume of this return movement among the banking, exchange and arbitrage houses in New York city. The results are astonishing.

It finds that during the first six months of 1898 the value of the securities sold back to us was $115,000,000; that for the second half year it was $145,000,000, and that since January 1, 1899, it has been $115,000,000, making a grand total of $375,000,000. These securities were principally bonds which have always been more largely held abroad than shares, some estimates putting the proportion as high as three to one.

These investigations show how Europe has been able to settle the enormous trade balance of the fiscal years of 1897-'98 and 1898-'99 without the actual payment of gold. But the foreign houses are frank to say that the return current of our securities is now practically exhausted. The trade balance in our favor in the future can not be met by their return. The gold must come instead. And this means that we will have far more gold in circulation within a year than we have had since we were a nation.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

Secretary Gage has ordered a resumption of the issue of gold certificates. The banks have large amounts of gold coin, but the business men prefer paper because of its convenience. The gold will be turned into the Treasury, and gold certificates be issued in its stead. The law, however, requires them to be issued in denominations not less than $20—a provision which Congress might, with profit, modify, so as to make the minimum $10, or even $5.

The gold coin deposited must be retained in the treasury for the payment of the certificates on demand. These certificates are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued. But the law contains this provision: "The secretary of the Treasury shall suspend the issue of such gold certificates whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the treasury reserved for the redemption of the United States notes falls below $100,000,000."

This provision was added by Congress, because, in December, 1878, Secretary Sherman suspended the issue of these certificates. They are not legal tender, and are receivable by the government only for duties. The gold they represented was locked up in the Treasury, and the objection of the officials was, that the banks would use them as reserve, thus forcing the government to store the gold coin which they represented.

It is true that the volume of money in circulation will not be increased by their issue. The gold coin is deposited, the paper certificates go into circulation. But the trouble just now is not a scarcity of money, but of one form of it—paper. True, they are not issued in denominations less than $20, but the larger notes of other forms of paper can be exchanged by the banks for smaller ones—tens, fives, twos and ones—and the gold certificates fill the place of those larger notes.

The demand for paper is not due, we repeat, to any scarcity of money. The objection to gold, of which there is abundance in the banks, is that it is heavier and less easy to carry than paper. The Eastern banks wish to send money west at as small an expense as possible, and it is much cheaper to send paper than gold. There is as much paper in circulation as formerly, but the increase of business creates a greater demand for small notes. Many of the transactions in crop-moving call for money in small denominations, and this makes an added demand for paper.

The Spanish court-martial has acquitted Generals Toral and Parjada of surrendering Santiago without exhausting all means of defense, but has ordered an additional inquiry to discover the responsibility for lack of means for defense. This inquiry will come to naught. It would uncover the corruption with which all official Spain is honeycombed.

AGUINALDO IN EXTREMIS.

Gen. Otis cabled on August 10 to the War department concerning captured letters from "high insurgent authority," in which the Filipinos are exhorted to hold out a little longer; that European countries will recognize the independence of the Filipino "republic" by August 31, and "the present United States administration" be overthrown.

This is one evidence that the Filipino dictator is in the last ditch. The people are discouraged; his army is crumbling. His appeal to the powers was evidently an expedient to check disaffection and inspire new hope among his adherents, and the false promise of European recognition and intervention is made with the same end in view.

MacArthur's advance in front of San Fernando revealed the fact that the Filipino army is largely reduced in numbers. There were only some 6,000 men in the force opposing him; and the forward movement he has made since that shows that this is the entire force under Aguinaldo north of Manila. The insurgent losses in the fighting were heavy, and their forces have scattered for miles.

More than this, they are short of ammunition. The rebel powder works near Calulet were burned by them before retreating, and it seems probable these furnished the main supply of Aguinaldo's army. Gen. Otis has closed all the ports in the hands of the insurgents, and our fleet of small gunboats will check the smuggling of ammunition from Hong Kong and other points. All these things combine to show that the insurrection is losing ground. The War department is using every effort to get the new volunteer army to the front in ample time to take the field as soon as the cessation of the rains allow active operations.

WHAT THE MUSTER ROLLS SHOW

The impression is sedulously fostered by the yellow journals that the Philippine campaign has been a fatal one to the American soldiers. They have asserted that the volunteer regiments are coming home decimated by battle and disease. The official records of the volunteer regiments do not carry out those assertions. Let us take an example or two.

The Tenth Pennsylvania, Col. Hawkins, was the only regiment of Eastern volunteers in the islands. Here are the figures regarding it: Total enlisted men, 876; discharged, 106; killed and died of wounds, 15; died of disase, 6; transferred, 16; remaining to be mustered out, 733. Its death list is less than that of many a regiment which never got further than the Southern camps last year.

The First Nebraska saw about as much fighting as any regiment in the American army. Its muster-out reports in San Francisco show that it had 1,246 men on its rolls, of whom 33 were killed in battle or died of wounds, and that it lost 25 men by disease. These facts dispose of a shoal of lies and lying inferences about the slaughter in battle and mortality in the hospitals which have appeared in the yellow press. There have been many men killed in battle, but they were Filipinos, not Americans.

CROKER'S IDEA.

Richard Croker, the Tammany boss, is back from Europe, and he naw declares we should give up the Philippines, haul down the flag, and let the islands become the cause of a big quarrel among European powers as to which shall control them.

Mr. Croker is a master of the vile politics which have made Tammany a stench in the nostrils of all decent Americans, but he is not a statesman. He is not an educated man, and his opinion on matters of national import is of no critical value.

In this case, he is simply playing it against Bryan. He wishes to get away from free silver and the Nebraska demagogue. He evidently thinks that anti-expansion is the only available issue to replace silver, and by that replacement defeat Bryan for the nomination next year.

No party in American politics ever opposed war without going down to defeat. Opposition to the war of 1812 killed the old Federal party, the head and front of which was in New England. Opposition to the annexation of Texas and the Mexican War gave the death-blow to the old Whig party. Opposition to the war for the Union left the Democratic party in a hopeless minority in national politics for a full generation. And opposition to the Philippine war will repeat the dose if the Democrats are so unwise as to make it their issue next year.

WOMEN TO THE RESCUE.

If any further evidence were needed as to the prosperity this country is now enjoying, the west is furnishing it. Men can not be obtained in sufficient numbers to do the harvesting. In Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota, farmers are offering two and three dollars a day for men and boys, but can not get them. The women have come to the rescue, and it is said such a sight was never witnessed in this country before.

The scarcity of male labor is due to the enormous amount of railway building now going on. The contractors for this class of work are paying wages 40 per cent higher than they ever paid before, and their bids for building roads are based on this calculation.

The railway building for 1899 will be much greater than for many years past, and in itself is an evidence of the prevalence of good times. Railways are not built for fun, but for profit. The prosperity of the present time is evidenced by the immense traffic the roads are doing, and there is every encouragement to extend existing lines as well as to construct new ones, for there is every reason to believe they will at once be placed upon a paying basis. The only people in the United States who are necessarily out of work are the calamity howlers.

CONCERNING GOLD.

The director of the mint estimates the gold production of the world in 1898 at $294,000,000. Africa leads all the other countries with $80,300,000. Australia is second with $67,500,000 and the United States third with $64,463,000.

The only uses of gold as a money are, first, its use as a standard of value for the financial transactions of the world, and second, to settle international trade balances. For the first purpose, it simply serves as a basis of value for paper money, instruments of exchange, etc. The yearly output of the world at present will serve to give entire stability to several billions additional of credit money—far more than any possible needed increase in the volume of money.

Coxey may not be such a crank as advertised. He seems to have sense enough to drop his cranky notions and embark in the iron and steel business at just the right time.

AS TO GENERAL OTIS.

Mr. Alger having resigned and his successor, Secretary Root, having taken hold of his new duties in a manner that promises well, the sensationalists of the press are raising considerable of an outcry against General Otis. There is much criticism of his course in a general way, and it is possible there may be some ground for a portion of it; but we submit the proposition that General Otis has not yet had a good opportunity to show of what metal he is made.

Here is an excellent resume of the truth about General Otis, from the landing of the first military force in the Philippines to the present time, which is taken from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

The first troops sailed for Manila twenty-five days after Dewey's victory and the second expedition three weeks later. The third, of 4,000 men, under Gen. MacArthur, did not reach Manila until the close of July of last year. These are the troops now returning home, and the last will soon be mustered out. Their place has been taken by regulars.

Here is a notable achievement—the substitution of one army for another at a point in the Pacific 7,000 miles distant, and with the enemy active. Does Otis deserve no praise for the performance of this difficult task?

He put down a rising in Manila and drove an army larger than his own from the vicinity of the city, breaking up what was virtually a siege. He holds all the line of railway seized, about forty miles and commands the largest lake southwest of Manila whose shores are lined with populous towns. He retains all strategic points captured, and they are invaluable in resuming active movements.

He has tested the traits and tactics of the Tagal soldiers throughout their entire range. What they will do under given circumstances has been ascertained by practical trial. The preparations going forward for the next campaign are based on the knowledge acquired by actual fighting, and which could have been gained in no other way.

This is true; yet the adverse criticism of General Otis goes beyond it. It is claimed he has not that grasp of the real situation which a commanding general should have; that he does not realize fully the conditions against him, and therefore he should be superceded by some one possessing the ability to do these things, and put a swift end to the war as soon as the rainy season ends. How much truth there is in these criticisms we do not know. But we recall that all through the summer and fall of 1864, and up to within three months of Appomattox, there was a louder demand for General Grant's removal than there is now for Otis's.

THE FIGHT AT SAN FERNANDO.

The movement of Gen. MacArthur on the rebels in front of San Fernando had the usual result. Though the Filipinos had the superior force, they could not withstand the onset of the American troops, who drove them back five miles. The "little brown men" are braggarts and liars, but they have not the fighting capacity of the American soldiers. They will get behind an ambush and bang away, but when charged upon they run.

The cabled account of the fight implied that MacArthur's movement was made to stop constant annoyance from the Filipino lines, which were within firing distance of our own. But it may be that he will continue it, if the rains permit. San Fernando is on the old road from Manila to Dagupan, which is parallel to the railway connecting the same points. From a point about twenty miles south of Manila, northward to Dagupan, is a broad, open lowland, cut by rivers flowing to the sea. To the eastward is a mountainous country.

This area is the key to the situation in Luzon. Aguinaldo realized this from the first, for he kept his large force north of Manila, and disputed the American advance this summer step by step. San Fernando is the furthest point northward occupied by our troops, and naturally the main body of the Filipinos would be massed in its front.

Otis's dispatch says they had 6,000 men in the engagement. Hence it is a fair inference that the rebel army is enormously reduced in number, and MacArthur may push on to Dagupan driving the rebels before him. The capture of the entire line of railway would be a master-stroke, and it may be done very speedily. Probably the question whether there are troops enough to guard it will determine whether it shall be accomplished now, or be left until the new troops arrive.

THE YAQUI WAR.

Mexico has a war on her hands of much the same character as ours in the Philippines. The Yaqui tribe of Indians, the most powerful in that country, have gone on the warpath with some 3,000 braves. These Indians occupy a large area in the southern portion of that republic, just across the boundary line from the United States. They have defied the power of Spaniards and Mexicans ever since the days of Cortez. Their present uprising has been carefully planned, and it will tax the military resources of the Mexican government to the utmost.

The reasons for the present outbreak are the same in character which always arise when civilization and barbarism touch territories. The Yaqui region is rich in mineral wealth. The prospectors and miners are encroaching upon the hunting grounds of the savages, and a new railway has been built far into the region which they inhabit. They do not wish the game destroyed, because it is part of their subsistence. They will not work—no Indian will; and while the mines are of no use to them, they are opposed to their being worked by the whites.

This has been the history of the contact of every savage race with a civilized one the world over. The savage does not want to be civilized. He does not want to labor. He will not till the ground, nor delve in a mine, nor fell forests. He wishes the land to remain unreclaimed, uncleared, untilled, unused, that it may be kept as his hunting preserve.

Civilized man's first task in a new country is to subdue the wilderness, cultivate the ground, clear the forests and open the mines. Which should have its way—unchanging barbarism or progressive civilization? The world has answered that question always in favor of the latter. The globe must be made tributary to the races that live upon it, and that in the most effective manner. It can not be kept as a hunting ground for unprogressive savages. They must take up the march of civilization, or they must pass away. In the struggle for existence the less fit race is extinguished or absorbed. The Yaquis must go. That is the lesson of the world's experience. But Mexico will have a difficult task on her hands to bring this to pass.

Croker, Tammany's chief, has been converted to anti-expansion. This is merely a move to side-track Bryan and free silver.

AGUINALDO'S IMPUDENT APPEAL.

The vainglorious and bombast-loving nature of the Filipino arch-rebel, Aguinaldo, finds fitting expression in his appeal to the Powers for recognition of the independence of the Filipino republic. The proposition upon which this appeal rests is a wilful falsehood, and known to be such by the whole world. It is, that the Tagals, under Aguinaldo, had conquered the sovereignty of the entire Philippine group before the signing of the treaty of Paris, and therefore Spain could not cede to the United States what she did not possess.

Nothing of the sort. When the thunder of Dewey's guns sounded the knell of Spanish power in the Philippines on May 1, 1898, there was no Filipino republic. Aguinaldo and some of his fellow-chiefs had abandoned the insurrection, accepted a large money bribe from Spain, and were in Hong Kong. The little half-breed did not go back to Luzon until some time afterward. Then he broke his pledge to Spain, who had bought him off. He did not "stay bought." And at the time of the signing of the treaty of Paris, the islands were not under his control and authority. There was a rebel army in the country surrounding Manila, and a band of his adherents in the country behind Iloilo. Of the eighty tribes which compose the people of the Philippines, seventy-nine then looked on the Tagals as enemies, and so they do today.

It is perfectly safe to say that none of the great civilized powers of the world will pay any attention whatever to the impudent falsehoods of the Filipino chief. There is an impression in some quarters that China may recognize the paper "republic," but it does not seem to have any tangible foundation. It would seem that China herself is too busy in trying to keep the European powers from gobbling her up to mix in a quarrel which will create for her another enemy in the United States. China will conserve our friendship instead of antagonizing us.

Aguinaldo's treatment of Spain, with regard to the Spanish prisoners in his hands, is a fresh illustration of his native tyranny. He refuses to free them unless Spain will recognize his so-called "republic." And in this remarkable document, he plainly states the prisoners will be held until Spain accedes to his demand.

The document closes with the additional falsehood that American consuls and officers have recognized their sovereignty, and promised that the United States should recognize their independence. This is emphatically denied by Admiral Dewey, the army officers, and the consuls mentioned. Furthermore, none of them had the official authority to recognize Aguinaldo's sovereignty, or to promise anything in behalf of the United States government. "The government at Washington still lives," however, and is not worrying itself particularly over the impudent falsehoods of this little Chino-Malay cross-breed.

OUR POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

One of the most outrageously unjust and utterly false charges ever made for political effect is that of the Democratic press to the effect that President McKinley is afraid to announce any policy as to the Philippines.

It ought not to be necessary to recall the fact that the President has no authority to formulate such a policy. That is vested entirely in the hands of Congress by the national constitution. Article V, Sec. 3, clause 2 says: "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."

The President has no authority to say what shall be done, except to provide for the proper government of the Philippines until such time as Congress shall legislate upon the matter. He has already done this, through a proclamation to the people of the islands, through his commissioners, assuring them of the intent of the United States to establish there a suitable government of the people. That commission is now establishing in Negres a temporary form of government in which the islanders exercise the electoral privilege.

Why not tell the truth about this matter? Why attempt to mislead the people from mere partisan rancor? The Democratic party misled them on the tariff question, and that is why it went down in defeat. Telling the truth is sound policy, even in politics.

THE IOWA PLATFORM.

The Iowa Republicans, in their state platform, take no step backward. They recognize the resistless march of events, and will not cling to outworn ideas and moonshine theories which are disproved by facts. In 1898 they planted themselves squarely on the gold standard, and won a victory by a heavily increased plurality. That is to say, in 1897 they elected a governor by 29,885 plurality, and in 1898 the Republican secretary of state had 63,524 plurality. This year they adopted an equally strong financial plank, which is as follows:

The monetary standard of this country and the commercial world is gold. The permanence of this standard must be assured by congressional legislation, giving to it the validity and vitality of public law. All other money must be kept at a parity with gold.

The merit of this is its absolute truth, and its recognition of the conditions which a stable monetary system must have. The result in the state last year showed that the people are abandoning faith in the Bryanite theory of finance, and disposed to accept the standard which the commercial world has necessarily adopted for the past three quarters of a century.

Equally frank, truthful and timely is the utterance in the same platform with regard to the situation in the Philippines. To read the following makes the heart of every patriotic and progressive American glow with responsive fervor:

We believe in the wisdom and high purpose of the president of the United States. We admire the skill and courage of our officers, and glory in the valor, the constancy, the hereditary heroism of our soldier boys in the army and navy. Nothing of support or sympathy or moral or material aid and comfort will we ever withhold from them. There shall be no division among us until all in arms against the flag shall confess the flag's supreme rights and honor, and shall know that, even in the farthest east, it is the sign and promise of equal law, of justice and liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof.

The remainder of the platform is equally strong and sensible. There is no equivocation, no straddling to catch doubtful votes. With such a platform the Iowa Republicans go into the campaign with the certainty of securing the support of every intelligent and patriotic voter—and Iowa has a huge majority of just that kind.

COL. HENRY THE ARCH-TRAITOR.

The London Times seems to have at last settled the question as to the real traitors in the Dreyfus case. They were Henry and Esterhazy, with accomplices in the intelligence bureau. The whole conspiracy against Dreyfus was hatched by Henry, who was the chief traitor, while Esterhazy forged documents to show the guilt of Dreyfus.

The latter was convicted and sent to Devil's Island in January, 1895. It was over a year before Esterhazy was suspected. On May 1, 1896, a postal card to him from a German attache was found. Colonel Picquart, of the intelligence bureau, began an investigation at once. He was removed, sent to Tripoli, and Henry, the leading traitor, succeeded him.

Another year passed. Then a Paris stockbroker examined the bordereau, and declared it to be the hand of Esterhazy, with whose writing he was familiar. The latter was arrested, tried by court-martial and acquitted. The conspiracy was successful thus far. But seven months later, the minister of war, General Cavaignac, by sharply questioning Henry, caused the latter to lose his nerve, and confess that he had forged the letter which had convinced the court-martial that Dreyfus was guilty.

Henry was arrested, imprisoned, and committed suiside in his cell. Esterhazy fled from France, and then admitted the bordereau to be his work. The London Times declares now that Henry and Esterhazy furnished 160 important documents to the German embassy, and that these two precious rascals received 208,000 francs for the secret information they gave. They feared dectection, and hatched up charges against Dreyfus. Esterhazy forged the bordereau. Henry forged the letter.

It is no wonder the generals and ministers involved in the proceedings at one stage or the other for the past five years are in a pitiable state of fright lest the whole truth shall be made public. They were the dupes of Henry and his fellow-conspirator. Each understands that his public career is at an end when the French people learn that they, whose duty it was to guard and defend the country, were the fools of a traitor, who used them for his own ends.

TIN PLATE PRICES.

Every one knows that tin plate has advanced considerably in price within the present year. The Democratic theorists claim that the advance in the United States is due incidentally to the tin plate trust and primarily to the tariff, it being their theory that a protective tariff is a promoter of trusts.

Now let us look at the prices which the Welsh tin plate manufacturers receive. They now obtain $1.45 a box more than they did in January last. This is a greater advance than has been made in the United States.

We respectfully ask our Democratic friends to explain this. If the protective tariff and the trust caused the advance in the prices of tin plate in the United States, what caused a greater advance in price in Wales, where there is no tariff at all? We pause for reply.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

In the Philippines.

An intelligent purpose can be traced in Gen. MacArthur's movements. He wants to clear the rebels away from the neighborhood of the big towns, and he wishes at the same time to discourage and demoralize the Filipino rank and file in the hope that they will force Aguinaldo to sue for peace before the regular campaigning season comes. The rebels will be sent into the woods and swamps, as they were in the latter part of the campaign last spring, before the rains and the heat compelled a cessation of active movements. They will be forced to quit their lurking in the vicinity of the American posts. There will be no more attacks by Filipinos on any towns which have an American garrison, however small.

The world will understand at the outset that the campaign which begins in October or November, if there be any necessity at all to begin a campaign at that time, will mean the prompt extirpation of the rebels. This truth will appeal very quickly to the rebels also. If, as they now see, the Americans can, with only a third of the force in the field which they will have in the fall, drive the Filipinos with ease from the strongest of their positions, the job will be immeasurably easier and more effective when the enlarged force is on hand and the regular campaigning season opens. It will not require many victories like those which MacArthur has just gained to take all the heart out of the rebels, and force Aguinaldo to make peace on any terms which the Americans offer. The demonstration which has just taken place in the vicinity of San Fernando, therefore, is not an aimless and sporadic exploit, but has an intelligent and easily understood purpose. There is a chance, in the warning of America's strength and temper which it will give the Filipinos, that it will break the backbone of the rebellion before the real fighting season opens a few months hence.

The West India Hurricane.

The hurricane which swept over the West Indies last week was terribly destructive. The island of Porto Rico suffered most. It is estimated that at least 100,000 people have been reduced to a condition of destitution. The number of dead is said to be 500. It goes without saying that the destruction of property must be very great.

The appeal to the United States for aid was promptly announced. Already the government has made provision to send a large number of rations to the victims of the storm. At the same time Secretary Root has issue an appeal to the mayors of the cities having a population of more than 150,000 inhabitants. After calling attention to the fact that unless assistance is not given immediately, famine will intervene to complete the work of the hurricane, says:

"Under these conditions the President deems that an appeal should be made to the humanity of the American people. * * * The highest considerations of honor and good faith unite with the promptings of humanity to require from the United States a generous response to the demand of Porto Rican distress."

The response to this was prompt, and the generous charity of the American people will knit the Porto Ricans to us by the added bonds of gratitude for our aid in their dire necessity.

The Alaskan Boundary.

While our Alaskan territory is not as yet of great importance, yet that is no reason why it should be encroached upon by a policy of Canadian claims, never stationary, but pushing year by year toward the coast. The line was marked out, fixed and determined by treaty between England and Russia seventy-five years ago. The Canadian claim that names still used to apply to localities different from those they now apply to is not sustained either in fact or in reason. The truth is, Canada wants outlets on the Pacific, to which she has no rightful claim. British maps issued by the government have always shown the line laid down in the Anglo-Russian treaty and which we claim today. The Admiralty maps of 1887 and 1898 both show this line. It would be better for Canada to come at this question man fashion, say what she would like to obtain, and make some proposal to secure it, rather than to undertake to juggle and pettifog the question. There is no disposition in this country to deprive Canada of an inch of land belonging rightfully to her, and quite as little willingness to concede petulant and unjust claims on her part.

The Dreyfus Case.

The London Times' story that Henry was the real traitor in the Dreyfus case fits in well with what is known of that officer's connection with the affair. He first lied about Picquart's bureau work, testifying that he had seen certain documents incriminating Dreyfus in his hands. When Picquart denied this statement Henry charged him with falsehood. A duel followed in which Henry was wounded. Subsequently the famous third letter was discovered to be a forgery, and the whole case against Dreyfus began to fall to pieces. Having confessed that he had been guilty of the forgery of the letter the wretch very properly committed suicide. Although Henry was suspected of knowing all there was in the Dreyfus case, all, that is, which was at the bottom of the mysterious policy of the general staff, no one really thought to shift the secret of the information sold to foreign powers to his shoulders. Perhaps it was the weakness of character disclosed by his suicide which led everybody to dismiss his relations with the prisoner as of no account. Doubtless the impression prevailed that only a strong-minded criminal could have conducted the secret correspondence.

In the Transvaal.

Unless the Boers retreat from the position they have taken on the commission question or voluntarily make further changes in their franchise laws England must either acknowledge their complete internal independence or proceed to force its policy upon them. Having gone so far, England cannot turn on herself without loss of prestige in South Africa. The utterances of Mr. Chamberlain show that she will not yield one jot of her requirements in regard to the Uitlanders. Therefore, provided the Transvaal does not become conciliatory within a reasonable time, a movement of troops which will show whether the Boers wish to fight for their position may be expected. Perhaps if enough of a military force is stationed in South Africa the burghers will be overawed. They have not talked war much since the demands of Mr. Chamberlain became peremptory, and there is a reasoning faction of the Volksraad which is supposed to be against resorting to arms. But the events of St. Dingan's day, 1880, and the policy pursued by the Krueger police at Johannesburg suggest that a large majority of them fear nothing from a war with the English.

Stocks and Business.

The stock markets this week have given further evidence of a high degree of confidence on the part of the people at large in the continued prosperity of the country. Trading in what are known as the "industrials," the securities of the large manufacturing combinations which have been formed in the last two years, has been on an extensive scale and values for many of these have risen to a materially higher level.

Reports from the principal trade and manufacturing centers are certainly of a highly favorable character and furnish abundant explanation for this revival of interest in the securities included in the "industrial" group. From all sides come the same story—that of a steadily increasing activity in the leading lines. The capacity of the mills is being thoroughly tested, and, furthermore, prices are being well maintained at a point which yields a satisfactory profit. Goods are going into actual consumption, and still there is no slackening of the demand.

The Bubonic Plague.

The British Medical Journal traces the gradual, determined spread of the bubonic plague through India and Persia right over to Africa, over Mauritius, Madagascar, Central Africa, Lower Egypt, and away as far as Western Africa. The European powers are all taking systematic precautions against the introduction of the plague in the Mediterranean and continental cities. "Essentially a filth disease," says Dr. G. F. Shrady, of New York, "the specific germ readily propagates itself amid favorable conditions of extreme poverty, dense crowding of individuals, food privation, contaminated soil and general insalubrious surroundings." Such conditions prevail most widely in Asiatic towns and villages, but the slums of European cities would easily foster the disease. It is thought that there is small danger of the plague's ever developing in the United States. The people here are well fed and the sanitary conditions adverse to the peculiar character of the disease. Moreover, the germs develop in five days and if a patient should be taken aboard a ship for America his case would not escape the health officer's inspection upon landing.

Wheat and Corn.

The government report on the condition of crops, issued on August 10, created a diversion in favor of bulls in the wheat market. Prices previous to its publication had been inclined downward, but they recovered their level on the publication of this report. The government estimates of the yield of winter and spring wheat make their combined shortage, compared with the official figures of the previous year, 175,000,000 bu. There is no suggestion of low prices for wheat in these figures.

While comparatively high prices for wheat are almost a foregone conclusion, therefore, bearing in mind the failure of the crops in southeastern Europe, the size of this year's corn crop seems to point to a wholly different prospect for the price of that most important cereal. When the enormous aggregate of promised production, however, is taken into account, the sum it represents at even 20 cents a bushel is a splendid object lesson of the huge capacity of the American farmers for drawing wealth from the generous soil they cultivate. The estimated production of corn for the season, with present condition maintained till harvested, as indicated by the government report, is 2,150,000,000 bu. At 20 cents a bushel that represents the vast sum of $430,000,000. Add oats, barley and rye crops, all on an equally generous scale with corn, and doubts, if any existed, of the stability of the present prosperity vanish like darkness at the rising of the sun.

NEW STORY COMING.

We have had several requests during the summer for a distinctively American story—one that deals with the daily life of the American people. We have arranged to supply these requests. A story is now being written, expressly for The Blade, which will not appear in any other paper, nor be printed in book form. Those who desire to read a first-class story will do well to subscribe for The Blade. We do not say it will be the long-looked for "American novel," but it will be one of the very best stories of the year, and as attractive as any published during the past twelvemonth. We can not as yet announce when it will begin, as we do not care to commence publication until the entire manscript is in our hands. Further announcement will be made later.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Henry Watterson Answers Bryan.

Louisville Courier Journal, Aug. 10:—Mr. William Jennings Bryan contributes to the current issue of the Independent a paper on "The Philippine Question," which is remarkable for its vulnerability, both of statement and of argument.

That a prospective candidate for President of the United States should commit himself to propositions at once so untenable and so fallible is little short of astonishing. Indeed, that a man occupying a position of such eminence and responsibility, and so far in advance of events—when all the matters growing out of the Spanish war remain in a state of abeyance—should commit himself to any fixed, irrevocable policy, casts suspicion upon his full sense of the obligations he owes not alone to a great party following, but to himself as well. When we remember how a guarded letter touching the annexation of Texas killed the Presidential prospects of Henry Clay, and how a chance expression about the tariff killed those of General Hancock, we can only regard with a kind of incredulity this short-sighted and ill-thoughted effusion of the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. Bryan starts out with a truism embracing a fallacy. He says that there are but two sources of government—force and consent.

"Monarchies," he tells us, "are founded on force; republics on consent." He fails to take into account the circumstances that there are degrees in both. England is a monarchy in name and a republic in fact. The English government does not rest on force. It rests on consent. It rests as much on consent as the government of the United States.

Mexico is a republic in name and a military autocracy in fact. The Democracy of Republican France is not as the Democracy of Republican Switzerland, nor either as the Democracy of the American Union.

There are mixed republics, as in France, and mixed monarchies, as in Italy.

Those governments are best which spring from the characteristics of the people and answer their needs, and it has been wisely said that each people has the government it deserves. Diaz may be a despot, but he has given Mexico a good government.

It is the firm hand of Loubet, the peasant-president, who, with a titled chief of staff, is restoring confidence and order in republican France.

To say that all government must be either of force or consent is to display not merely ignorance of the actual governments existing in the world, but to betray a misconception of the meaning and significance of terms. It is a pity Mr. Bryan's travels have not taken him outside of his own country.

Having thus planted himself in the assumption of alternate force or consent, Mr. Bryan comes to the Declaration of Independence, its fundamental doctrine, he declares, is the "consent of the governed." Then, with an air of triumph, he exclaims: "If the doctrine set forth in the Declaration of Independence is sound, how can we rightfully acquire sovereignty over the Filipinos by a war of conquest?"

In the first place, there is no evidence that we are waging a war of conquest, for we are simply resisting a war precipitated upon us before the treaty with Spain was completed. In the second place, if we can not acquire sovereignty over the Philippines, then we could not acquire sovereignty over the Creoles in Louisiana and the Spaniards in Florida, and, rightfully, Louisiana still belongs to France and Florida to Spain.

There are people in New Orleans and Jacksonville, we take it, who would be disposed to resent this view of the case; they would certainly regard it as both eccentric and inconvenient; but logic is logic, and the laws of justice are equal, exact and immutable. Mr. Jefferson was mistaken. General Jackson was mistaken. It was reserved for Mr. Bryan to expound the true belief.

Mr. Bryan proceeds to enumerate the blessings which have attended and followed the policy of stay-at-home and mind-your-own-business, which has prevailed in the United States since Washington issued his farewell address.

Thus much goes without denial. The policy of isolation was a good policy for a weak people, struggling for liberty in a world of monarchy. It was a good policy for a scattered people fringing the East Atlantic seaboard. But the intervening century, which has altered human conditions the world over, has revolutionized them here.

The bucolic republic of Washington and Franklin found its western limit along the Appalachian chain. It has crossed the Rocky Mountains and squared itself upon the coast line of the Pacific Ocean. Three millions of people have multiplied and expanded into eighty millions. Electricity has annihilated time and space. Do these mutations throw no light upon the duties of the present and the possibilities of the future? Do they put no modifications upon the simple preachment of men, good and wise indeed, but undreaming of such things? As well might Mr. Bryan discredit the railway and the telegraph as vehicles of transit and communication and advocate a return of the stage coach and the letter post. He forgets that each of the generations of man must set its own house in order.

Mr. Bryan's conclusion is such a mingling of truth and error that, as an illustration of his very faulty style of public pleading, we give it in full:

"The question is frequently asked, what can we do? Nearly two months elapsed between the signing of the treaty and the beginning of hostilities in the Philippines. During that time the President and congress might have given the Filipinos the same assurance of independence that was given to the Cubans. Such asurance would have prevented bloodshed. If the doctrine of self-government is sound, the Filipinos are entitled to govern themselves, and the President can now promise them independence as soon as a stable government can be established.

"If the President is not willing to take the responsibility of enforcing the doctrine set forth in the Declaration of Independence he can call congress together and let it take the responsibility. A special session would be less expensive than the war, not to speak of the principles involved.

"Our nation is protecting the republics of South America from outward interference while they work out their destiny. We can extend the same doctrine to the Philippines, and having rescued the inhabitants from a foreign yoke, we can guard them from molestation while they develop a republic in the Orient. They will be our friends instead of our enemies; we can send school teachers to Manila instead of soldiers, and the world will know that there is a reality in the theory of government promulgated at Independence hall and defended by the blood of the revolutionary fathers."

It can be truthfully said that, even now, after seven or eight months of war, the Filipino leaders have no show of reason to pretend that they are resisting invasion or the abridgement of any of the rights of free men. While the ink was yet wet upon the treaty that released them from Spanish tyranny they were plotting to massacre our people.

Before the Spanish treaty was ratified they made an armed descent upon our troops. Would Mr. Bryan have had us run away or tamely submit?

It is quibbling to say what we should have guaranteed the Filipinos before we had time to get our breath. But it is chatter to put the Cubans and the Filipinos in the same boat. Even now we are in a quandary as to what is best to be done for the Cubans. How much greater the complication with respect to the Filipinos!

In both cases the conditions are tentative; they are in a state of abeyance, and though statesmanship would and will deal with them as circumstances shall direct—not ignoring either their ascertained interests and wishes—but before all considering our own interests, national and international.

The truth is that Mr. Bryan plays directly into Mr. McKinley's hand. He puts himself at his adversary's mercy. Thus far the administration has done nothing except hold up the standard of the nation. It has given no sign of its ultimate intentions. It can advance or it can recede at its own pleasure. If its political exigencies require, it can cut the ground from under Mr. Bryan's feet by adopting his suggestions as to a protectorate, and it can do this with perfect consistency. Or, if it sees more profit in a more aggressive and progressive policy, it can adopt it, leaving him in the narrow, low path he has made for himself.

In each and every event the administration has an immeasurable lead in the elevated position it occupies as the custodian of the nation's integrity and welfare, with two doors wide open, one behind it and the other before it; and it is a useless waste of powder and and at the same time a needless self-exposure in a man of Mr. Bryan's importance to his party to rush from under cover with a crude scheme of adjustment which the accidents of the world's movement may at any time carry beyond both reach and reason.

Temerity like this may be new fashioned politics; but to men versed in a knowledge of political history it looks very like old fashioned recklessness and folly.

JOHN L. CLEM.

AGED 11.
1861—Private in the Twenty-second Michigan Volunteers.

AGED 49.
1899—Major of the United States Regular Army.

A correspondent of the Detroit Journal, writing from Luzerne, Mich., has the following interesting story about John L. Clem, the youngest soldier of the Civil War.

Johnny came to our regiment—the Twenty-second Michigan infantry—at Lexington, Ky., in the winter of 1863-4. He was a bright, keen boy and we all liked him. Unlike many precocious boys, he did not lose his grip and go to the bad, but has grown into a strong, well-balanced, useful man.

He is now a major in the regular army, and is stationed at Portland, Ore. He enlisted in our regiment as a private soldier. He was then about 11 years old. The officers grew very fond of him and the next summer rigged him up in a full colonel's uniform, with silver eagles on his shoulders. He was the wonder of all the troops we met—the 11-years-old colonel, only four feet long.

This soldier play was prophetic, though none of us dreamed it then. In 1895 I had the pleasure of meeting him at the dedication of the National Military park at Chickamauga, in the uniform of a major of the regular army. He was then stationed at Atlanta, Ga. An 1864 issue of Harper's Weekly says:

"Sergeant John Clem, Twenty-second Michigan volunteer infantry, is the youngest soldier in our army. He is 12 years old and small even for his age. His home is Newark, O. He first attracted the attention of General Rosecrans at a

Publishers' Column.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

WATCHES BY MAIL.

The Blade offers its readers this season a new list of watches at less than ordinary retail prices, sent postpaid by mail on receipt of prices marked below. The list embraces two or three cheap but good watches, and three or four better grade of time keepers.

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 91.

Waltham or Elgin, $4.50.

Nickel movement. We offer these watches at the lowest prices ever known in the history of watch making. Made by the well known American Watch company, Waltham, Mass., and the great Elgin Watch Co.

The works contain all the latest improvements, 7 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion and is stem winding and setting. Has a porcelain dial with Roman or Arabic figures, as desired. It is open face, with a heavy beveled glass crystal. The case is a high grade of composition metal, resembling silver, and is made by the famous Dueber Watch Case Co. It is of the same material all the way through, and will therefore wear uniformly and preserve its color unchanged.

The price delivered by mail is only $4.50 for a watch that will keep perfect time and last a life time. We guarantee this watch to be exactly as represented.

WALTHAM HUNTING CASE.

This watch is the celebrated thin model watch—we mean by thin model that it does not bulge the pocket out of shape or give people the impression that you are carrying a clock movement. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, so thick that they will last fifteen years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. The ring joints, thumb piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works contain compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and pendant setting apparatus. The movement is made by the celebrated Waltham Watch Co., perfect in construction and durability. Hunting case only. Price, $15.00.

SOLID GOLD, LADIES' SIZE.

This watch is a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted 14k. U. S. assay. We use either Waltham or Elgin movements according to the wish of the purchaser. The works are jeweled and have compensating balance and safety pinion. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship.

Each watch is a stem winder and setter, and has a tempered hair spring. Price, $20.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

NO. 1635—WATSON ETON JACKET.

Sizes for 1, 2 and 4 years. A decidedly novel design for a cloak for children of one, two or four years, is given in the Lindsley. The long cloak part is a combination of a loose sacque and shaped circular flounce that extends around the bottom and up the front, narrowing as it reaches the neck. The cape has a close fitting yoke, and also a circular flounce extending up to the neck in front. A round collar finishes the neck. These cloaks are extremely pretty in pique, linen, china silk or cashmere; the linen and pique are trimmed with Hamburg edging, and the silk and cashmere with

lace. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1630—ESMOND WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A beautiful model of a fichu covered waist is given this month in the Esmond. Primrose pink organdie is the material. The design is of surplice with plain shoulders, opening over a full chemisette. The fichu, which extends across the shoulders and is cut to fit, is tucked organdie and point d'esprit lace

insertion. It may be made separate from the waist, and worn with various frocks, and different fichus may be worn with this waist. The velvet girdle is of the darkest primrose shade, a deep rose hue. A special illustration and full direction about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1629—MORTIMER WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. It is the French woman's fancy just now to combine cloth with silk. Usually the tunic and body of a waist are of cloth and the skirt and trimmings of silk. A charming example of this new Parisian fad is shown in the Mortimer

waist and Langstone overskirt. Putty colored cloth forms the body of the waist, which is cut like an Eton jacket, with the fronts gathered up and caught at the bust with a jabot of accordion plaited yellow and brown silk. The vest is of yellow silk, and the wide collar, cut in points is of yellow lace over white grosgrain. The girdle is of orange velvet.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on theenvelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1639—KENNETH BLOUSE SUIT.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years. This suit, the Kenneth, consists of a loose sacque coat, after the style of the Russian peasant blouse, with loose full knee trousers. The blouse, open at the neck in sailor fashion at the neck, is finished with a sailor collar, and worn with any sort of shirt waist. The coat or

blouse extends below the belt, nearly hiding the loose trousers, which end just below the knees. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1643—HENRIETTA FROCK.

Sizes for 4 and 6 years. The Henrietta is a dainty model for a little girl's summer frock. A plain, full waist is trimmed with narrow bands of insertion, and is finished with a deep round lace trimmed collar. The elbow sleeve is nothing more than a short puff and flounce of dimity trimmed with lace. A full, round skirt is trimmed with three bands of lace insert-

ion. A special illustration and full direction about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

CYNTHY'S GOT A BEAU!

There's goin's on at our house I think's plum out of sight,
My sister she's a dancin' from mornin' up to night,
An' ma she's allus smilin', an' pa ain't half so cross
In teachin' me the system of how a dad should boss.
My ears is not a gittin' boxed up so frekenly,
An' settin' doesn't hurt me; ain't like it used to be;
An' ev'ry day's a picnic, a regular circus show,
An' all because our Cinthy has reely got a beau!

A sort o' toney feller, with mustash that I bet
Won't never stand the winter, ain't hardly rooted yet,
An' wears a standin' collar that's sawin' at his chin,
An' locneys in the 'sylum hain't got no queerer grin.
When fust he come to see her pa reckoned cur ol' cat
Had mebbe caught it somewhere while huntin' fur a rat.
But now he cottons to him, an' ma she likes him, too,
An' I ain't kickin', either, 'cause Cynthy's got a beau!

You'd ort to see my sister! Ain't like she used to be,
Don't monkey 'round a scoldin' an' throwin' things at me,
But allus is a singin' an' smilin', I suppose
Because her heart is smitten, or something else like those.
She hangs around the mirror now more than any place,
An' all the time a tryin' to doctor up her face,
An' dabbin' on the powder, afeard her freckls'll show—
Seems to be lots of trouble fur girls to have a beau!

At night down in the parlor there's doin's bein' done
I'd jest like to git onto; I bet it's lots o' fun!
The lamp's turned down to zero, they shut the winder blind,
Jest like they had some secrets of pa's Masonic kind!
Nex' mornin' she's a yawnin' an' stretchin till you'd think
All night she laid a kickin' an' never slep' a wink:
Jest seems to be collapsin' clear down from head to toe,
But mebbe them's the symptoms when girls has got a beau.

He brings her fruit an' candy an' big bokays, an' she
Is jest the bossest sister in whackin' up with me,
An' onct he brought a buggy an' tuk her fur a spin,
Them sercugin' clus together, jest like they was a twin.
There's funny times at our house, don't seem the same ol' place,
Ma goes about a singin' the songs o' heavenly grace,
An' pa he seemed a tryin' to give a kid a show,
An' everybody's jolly sence Cynthy got a beau.

—Denver Post.

LIQUID AIR IN MEDICINE.

A New York physician has been making tests of liquid air in medicine and surgery, and summarizes the results in the Medical Record. He says it is "a therapeutic agent which will remove many otherwise obstinate superficial lesions of the body, and cure some lesions which have hitherto resisted all measures of treatment, including the knife." He believes it is "a specific in the treatment of such neurotic lesions as herpes zoster (shingles), sciatica, and intercostal and facial neuralgia, affording instant and continuous relief after one application over the spinal end of the affected nerve," and has found that it possesses what seems to be positive curative qualities in erysipelas and lupus, while in cases of abscesses, boils and carbuncles, it has proved of rare value in checking the malignant development and hastening healing. As a local anaesthetic also he finds liquid air of great service, as it produces momentary freezing of the tissues without causing loss or discomfort, while permitting painless operations and clean work in tying arteries and veins without hemorrhage. If only one of the many properties as a curative agent which he claims it should prove, liquid air will be one of the most important discoveries of the century.

WHERE STORMS BREED.

What is Known as the Gulf of Maine is a Terror to Navigators.

The Gulf of Maine is a geographical division not marked on average maps, for it is chiefly referred to in scientific treatises on the general subject of tides. It is formed by the great curve of the American coast from Cape Race, the eastern extremity of Newfoundland, westward and southward to Cape Cod and Nantucket. Into this curve during normal conditions of sea and air a current sets perpetually from the far north known as the Labrador current. It makes its way southward inside the gulf stream and cools the water, even in summer, as far as Nantucket sound. In the winter months, when northerly winds prevail, a terrific sea is hurled against those rock-bound shores and when rocks are wanting the sands are torn up and shifted, forming islands and new bars here and there, involving the shifting of myriads of tons in a single day that may mean destruction to the unwary or even to the most wary navigators.

Newfoundland and Nova Scotia reach well out into the track of these gales, and, theoretically, it would seem that their bold headlands might form something of a lee along the shores of Maine and down, perhaps, almost as far as Cape Ann. But in point of fact they seem to have very little effect. Possibly the wind is drawn out of its general direction somewhat by the conformation of the shores, but at any rate when a northeaster is blowing there is very little shelter to be found, except in the land-locked harbors or behind the islands that are fortunately of frequent occurrence in the exposed region.

The government observers of ocean phenomena in their forecasts of North Atlantic weather for the winter months habitually predict gales of greater or less severity at intervals of about seven or eight days, covering all this zone and extending southward as far as the Hatteras, or perhaps even till they melt away into the gentle trade winds of the tropics. But not even the hydrographic office ventures as yet to predict very far ahead the approach of phenomenal storms such as visited this coast at the end of November.

It could, and did, give warning several hours before the storm began to make itself felt at the Virginia capes and along up the Jersey shore. Hurricane signals were promptly set at every station away up the coast as far as the jurisdiction of the United States extended, and if the coastwise authorities of the British possessions had only been willing to accept the warning of American weather prophets they, too, might have shown danger signals for the benefit of their seafaring population.—Collier's Weekly.

So to Speak.

"Johnson has quit playing poker, I notice."

"Yes; he said his wife cried about it so that he gave it up."

"Ah! I see. Game called on account of rain."—Indianapolis Journal.

News of the Week.

TO MURDER LABORI.

ATTEMPT MADE BY TWO MEN IN MERCIER'S INTEREST.

Wounded Man Will Probably Recover—Attempt to Rob Him of Documents Important to Case.

Rennes, Aug. 14.—An unknown man ambushed M. Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, ane one shot was fired, hitting him in the back, near the fifth or sixth dorsal vertebra. His home is in the suburbs, the route being a solitary road along the river. At a point where a narrow lane enters the road the attempt was made.

The murderer attempted to rob Labori of the documents in his pockets. Letters and papers were taken, but fortunately none of importance. A wallet in an inside pocket in which were important papers referring to the court-martial was saved by the wounded man's efforts.

Rennes, Aug. 14.—Only two or three laborers going to work witnessed the shooting of Maitre Labori. The spot was well chosen, as the murderers could not be seen by M. Labori until they rushed upon their victim, the entrance to the lane being hidden by bushes. Moreover, they were afforded an easy means of escape by passing back the lane which led to the country.

A number of laborers who were unloading a barge of stones beside the river heard the shouts of "murder," "stop him," raised by the pursuers, and one of them placed himself in the way of the murderer, who, covering him with a revolver, shouted: "Let me pass. I have

MAITRE LABORI, COUNSEL FOR DREYFUS.

shot Dreyfus." The man was so taken aback that he drew aside and allowed the assassin to proceed.

The murderer ran across the fields until he reached the railroad. He crossed the embankment and followed the track until he arrived at the level crossing. A train was just arriving at full speed and the murderer dashed across the line in front of the train and toward the woods in the direction of the village of Chantepie, where he was lost to view.

Colonel Picquart and his brother-in-law, M. Gast, who accompanied M. Labori on his way to the Lycee, pursued the murderer for some distance, but as they were both heavy men they were unable to continue the pursuit, and so returned to the side of the wounded man, leaving the chase of the murderer to a number of laborers and peasants, who declare they heard the murderer say, when crossing the marshy fields before he reached the railroad, "If I can't get away I will go for them."

An ambulance which had been summoned arrived with four attendants of the military hospital, bearing an ordinary stretcher, on which was placed a blue and white striped mattress. On this M. Labori was tenderly laid and the stretcher was borne by friends of M. Labori, and some newspaper men, with Mme. Labori walking beside it.

The only cry that M. Labori gave after his first groan was when he was lifted to the stretcher, when the pain caused by the movement drew from him a moan.

The party proceeded slowly back, in the middle of the roadway, to M. Labori's temporary residence, where he had rented a furnished house for use during continuance of the court-martial. It is situated in a somewhat deserted neighborhood, the place on which it is located leading into the main road running to Rennes.

Accounts of the shooting related by eye-witnesses differ considerably, especially respecting the appearance of the would-be murderer, of whom the following is the official description:

"Twenty-five to thirty years. Flat, peaked hat. Dressed like a workingman, in a blue blouse."

Rennes, Aug. 15, 2:15 p. m.—M. Labori is now doing so well that the doctors consider him out of danger. He lies on his back, unable to move, but life is returning to the leg which yesterday was thought to be paralyzed. He has no fever, and continues to discuss the trial. His wife has remained at his bedside practically ever since he was wounded. Naturally, she is much relieved at the favorable reports of the doctors, who hope to see the distinguished lawyer on his feet before the trial is ended.

One correspondent for a foreign paper, writing from Paris, says:

It is not thought here that the incident will harm Capt. Dreyfus' interests, even if M. Labori be laid up by a serious illness. Maitre Labori is brilliant, but Demange is sure, ready and reliable. The latter thinks the Dreyfus cause will suffer a fatal loss in case Labori dies. It is hoped on all sides among the friends of Dreyfus that M. Labori will recover speedily, so as not to be robbed of the fruits of his work for the last two years, now that victory is in sight.

I saw a friend of Emile Zola's just as he was coming from the writer's house yesterday afternoon, soon after Paris got the news that Labori was hurt. "Zola is in tears," he said. "He is almost prostrated at the news, for he feels great fondness for Labori."

It is impossible not to notice the significant change in the tone of the anti-Dreyfusard papers since their great disappointment over the depositions of the most important witnesses at Rennes. They try bravely to put a face on the situation, but they fail in spite of themselves. They seize on the details of the arrest of M. Deroulede and other plotters as a pretext to cover their confusion and utter rout. Their only hope now is that the court-martial may have too much regard for Gens. Mercier, Gonse and Billot to pronounce a complete acquittal. So they now hope for a compromising verdict, if that be possible.

I talked with M. Clemenceau, one of the chief Dreyfus campaigners and one of the most powerful and most feared publicists of France. "I confess," he said, "that I did not think there was so little in Mercier's sack. Although he, as well as the other army chiefs, had some facts hard to get over, Gen. Billot to-day was really a more dangerous witness than Mercier. I have come to the conclusion that Mercier was forced unwillingly to play the role of chief accuser. He knew all the time he had nothing to say.

"After Saturday and to-day at Rennes, if Dreyfus is not fully exonerated, France will sink at once into the deepest disgrace any country could know, but I feel sure that brains and sense and justice are fast gaining the day."

Speaking of the arrest of M. Deroulede and the rest M. Clemenceau said: "The noisy demagogues are learning that the present government means to have no nonsense. France will be rid of this vermin before many months. Arresting M. Deroulede just at this moment would have been risky for any ministry but one ready to meet danger bravely and take the bull by the horns."

London, Aug. 15.—The correspondent of the Tiems at Rennes, who comments upon the "prodigious drama being enacted," and the loss to the Dreyfus cause through the disablement of Labori, says:

"There is a terribly suggestive timeliness in the crime. If the fates had been combining against Dreyfus they could not have armed a more efficient agent of their designs than the unknown man who shot Labori just as he was about to riddle with shot and shatter with his invective, irony and scorn, the last arguments of the public accuser, Mercier.

"It was a master stroke. The one indispensible man was thrown hors de combat just at the moment when most was expected of him. I do not exaggerate the general impression when I affirm that with Labori absent the bottom seems to have dropped out of the defense.

"Then to cap all Mercier called upon Madame Labori to proffer his sympathy. It must be remembered that Labori had but just recovered from the typhoid fever, and his ardent, nervous organization, overstrung by the tension of this trial, is in a bad codition for combatting a fresh shock. The worst news would surprise nobody. For reasons which I am bound not to give the event is a national calamity."

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

HENRY THE TRAITOR.

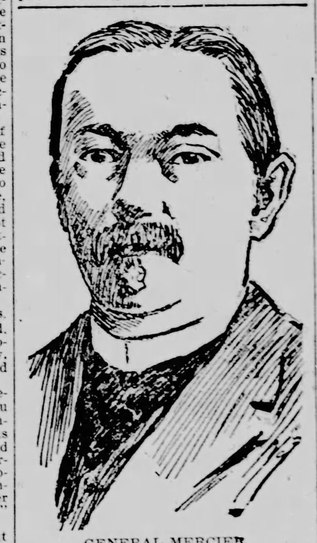
London Times' Statements Based on Documents.

Rennes, France, Aug. 11.—The London Times' statement this morning of the late Lieut. Col. Henry's treason caused considerable sensation here, and was much discussed among the newspaper men and all others interested in the trial.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER.

The affirmation of Henry that Esterhazy was his accomplice is only a confirmation of what has already many times been stated. But, what was regarded as important is the fact that the Times announced it in such categorical terms, demonstrating, according to the views of the friends of Dreyfus here, that the Times people have actually seen documents submitted to them by more than one foreign military attache, presenting the strongest proof of Henry's guilt, and, moreover, that this announcement can only be a prelude to the publication by the Times of the actual documents.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press spoke to Major Forzinetti, who was governor of the Cherche Midi prison during Dreyfus' incarceration



GENERAL MERCIER.

there, and who was cashiered on account of his declarations favorable to Dreyfus' attitude while in prison. Forzinetti said:

"The Times statement confirms my own view. I was convinced of Henry's complicity from the very first, and always regarded him as the real culprit."

Regarding the court martial he said:

"To-morrow will undoubtedly be the most important day of the whole proceeding, as Gen. Mercier and M. Cassimir-Perrier (former president of France), if time admits, will be confronted, and a most dramatic scene is inevitable, as their declarations in certain matters differ on essential points."

Rennes, France, Aug. 11.—The Dreyfus court-martial concluded its secret sessions at 9 o'clock this morning, when M. Paleologue, of the foreign office, completed his explanations of the secret dossier.

The court will meet again at 6.30 tomorrow morning.

SECOND PUBLIC SESSION.

Mercier Hides Guilty Conscience Behind a False Face.

Rennes, Aug. 12.—A stirring scene closed to-day's session of the Dreyfus trial. General Mercier had spoken nearly four hours in ruthless denunciation of Dreyfus, who had listened unmoved until Mercier concluded by saying that if he had not been convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, and if the latter's conviction had not been for life, since 1894, he would admit he had been mistaken. Dreyfus jumped to his feet as though the words had galvanized him into life and shouted in a voice which resounded through the hall like a trumpet note:

"You have lied, scoundrel." The audience burst into wild cheers, whereupon the ushers called for silence. But, when Mercier replied that he would admit that Dreyfus was innocent if there was any doubt, the prisoner shouted again:

"Why don't you, then?"

At this there was another outburst of applause.

M. Casimir-Perier then arose and dramatically demanded to be confronted with General Mercier, in order to deny some of his statements.

Colonel Jouaust ordered the court to be adjourned until Monday at 6:30 a. m. for the confrontation, and as Mercier turned to leave the court the audience rose en masse and hissed and cursed him, those at the back of the court standing on chairs and benches in order to better hound him down.

The gendarmes placed themselves between the general and the audience, who showed a strong isposition to maltreat the former minister of war.

General Mercier hurried out of the court room through a side dor, amid fierce denunciations from the audience. On emerging into the street the crowd outside cheered him and cried "Vive l'Armee."

"Ah!" cried a spectator of the scene in court, "If they had heard the inhuman monster speak, they would not cheer him now."

M. De La Roche-Vernet, a secretary attached to the French embassy at Berlin, was the next witness called. Although he was seared, there was no hesitation in his replies. He said he acted as the transmitting agent of the ministry of war and ministry of foreign affairs, whenever they were engaged in transmissions of a Panizardi despatch which was a very minute and complicated matter.

Several drafts he explained, were first made, and finally an official translation was drawn up, which was the same as since published. Questioned respectively regarding the draft and the translations he said they were purely hypothetical, the first draft only having two words "Captain Dreyfus," of which the translators were really sure, the sense being to the effect that Dreyfus had been arrested and that he had no relations with Germany.

M. Paleologue, of the French foreign office, was then called and disagreed to some of this witness' statements. But the net result of the two witness' replies to Monsieurs Labori and Lamange was that never, in any thansiation was there any question of relations with Germany.

M. Laborl, on eliciting the foregoing, showed evident satisfaction.

The witnesses' rail was empty for a few moments, and then Col. Jouaust said solemnly:

"Bring in the next witness."

An infantry sergeant seated beneath Major Carriere's desk, then walked to the middle of the court where, in a crimson arm chair, placed there for distinguished witnesses, sat Casimir Perier, formerly president of France.

The latter rose, conducted by the soldier, and ascended the platform. He was dressed in a black frock coat, with the rosette of the Legion of Honor in his buttonhole, and light, check trousers and carried a silk hat in his hand.

In response to the usual questions he said:

"I am 52 years old. No profession. I was formerly president of the republic."

Col. Jouaust then asked:

"Did you know the accused, prior to the acts of which he is charged?"

M. Casimir Perier: "No, Monsieur le President."

Jouaust: "You were president of the republic at the time of the arrest of Captain Dreyfus. In this position you were able to have many particulars upon the circumstances and causes of his arrest. I beg you to kindly communicate them to the court."

Casimir Perier, in a loud voice, said: "Monsieur le President. You ask me to speak the truth and all the truth. I have sworn to do it. I will speak it without reticence, without reserve, in its entirety. Whatever I may have said in the past, whatever people may believe and say, which, unfortunately, is not always the same thing, that I alone am aware of incidents and facts which might throw light, and that I have no hitherto said all, justice ought to know that it is false. I will not leave this place without saying all."

I intend to do this not because I can add anything useful to what I have already said, but out of respect to my conscience and the judges and to give the opinion of men of good faith. I will not leave this place until I have left an unalterable conviction that I know nothing whatever to throw light on the case, and that I have said all I know.

The former president then in a loud and distinct voice repeated the evidence he had given before the court of cassation. He leaned, while speaking, against the witness rail and referred to a scrap of paper which he held in his hand. The witness read the text of the despatch received by Count Von Munster-Ledenburg, the German ambassador at Paris, from Prince Hohenlohe, the German imperial chancellor, which the former communicated to M. Casimer-Perier during a visit to the Elysee Palace. It ran:

"His majesty the emperor, having every confidence in the loyalty of the president of the republic and the government of the republic, begs your excellency to tell M. Casimir-Perier that it is proved the German embassy was never implicated in the Dreyfus affair. His majesty hopes the government of the republic will not hesitate to declare so. Without a formal declartion, the legend which here continues to spred regarding the German embassy, would compromise the position of the representative of Germany. (Signed) "HOHENLOHE."

M. Casimir-Perier then recounted how he had expressed to the then premier and minister of war his astonishment and indignation at the interview which Captain Lebrun-Renaud gave the Figaro on the subject of Dreyfus. The witness then told of Colonel Picquart's visit to the Elysee at the time of the trial in 1894, to inform him that M. Bertillon's demonstrations had little effect on the judges. He added:

"I received M. Berthillon December 14 and 15 at the instance of the minister of war, who thought his demonstration very curious, interesting and conclusive, but I must confess," said M. Casimir-Perier, amid a general jitter in court, "that I judged them differently." He added: "All that was done and said among the ministers was done without my knowledge."

The witness then related the facts in connection with the futile efforts of M. Waldeck-Rousseau to prevent the first court martial in sitting behind closed doors, and said he, the witness, had never receiver any member of the Dreyfus family.

M. Casimir-Perier concluded this part of his statement by raising his voice and speaking very excitably with saying:

"For the honor of the chief magistracy, which I occupied for the honor of the republic, I will not allow it to be said that I had exchanged a word with a captain in the French army accused of treason."

THIRD OPEN SESSION.

Attack on Labori to Save Mercier From His Cross-Questions.

Rennes, Aug. 14.—The shooting of M. Laori, leading counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, robbed the morning session of the Dreyfus court-martial of its paramount interest.

The murderer, apparently, chose to-day for the attempt because it was anticipated that M. Labori would crush General Mercier, the former minister of war, with his cross-questioning.

Col. Jouaust, president of the court, when the news reached him, suspended the sitting of the court-martial until 7.15 a. m.

When the court-martial was resumed General Mercier was confronted with M. Casimir-Perier, the former president of France. The latter declared that Mercier's story, told on the witness stand Saturday, of the imminence of war between Germany and France in 1894, was grossly exaggerated, and complained of the action of the then minister of war, (Mercier) in moving 50,000 troops to the frontier without consulting him.

As it was M. Labori's task to take General Mercier in hand, and M. Demange, associate counsel, was quite unprepared for the task, the few questions the latter put were practically of little effect and General Mercier escaped cheaply.

Moreover, M. Demange was deeply affected by the attempt to assassinate his colleague, and was quite unable to do himself justice.

When General Mercier was recalled, in reply to the president of the court, he reiterated his belief that Major Count Esterhazy, in spite of the latter's own declaration, was not the author of the bordereau, which, the witness claimed, was written on tracing paper and was found in an embassy.

The president asked M. Casimir-Perier to explain the circumstances of the confession Dreyfus is alleged to have made to Captain Lebrun-Renault. M. Casimir-Perier persisted in his statement of Saturday that he had never received any confidences of this character from Captain Lebrun-Renault. He added that M. Dupuy, the then premier, was present when Captain Lebrun-Renault called at the Elysee Paris. "Moreover," said M. Casimir-Perier," here is a letter from M. Dupuy which I ask may be read."

Regarding General Mercier's declarations on Saturday last on the witness stand, M. Casimir-Perier said:

"General Mercier had no right whatever to intervene in a diplomatic conversation. I would have resented such interference. It was I alone who conferred with the minister, and I declare that the impression I derived from that conversation was one of comniete calm; otherwise the incident would not have been closed by the framing of a note. We had no telegram from Berlin, that evening. It was in regard to a note that minister referred to Berlin. If there had been any news in regard to the matter on the evening of the 6th we should not have waited until the 8th to publish the note. There was not a despatch addressed to a friendly power relative to the incident. The incident has been magnified. Besides, in the event of diplomatic complications the president would have communicated with the minister of foreign affairs."

M. Casimir-Perier next protested against the assertions made by General Mercier in regard to the role adopted by the chief of the state in this affair, whereupon the general interjected that he had spoken of the attitude assumed by M. Casimir-Perier because he had sworn to tell the whole truth. M. Demange asked General Mercier if he had explained to the cabinet how he reconciled the relations of cause and effect and the patriotic emotion aroused by the treason with the communication of the secret documents to the court-martial.

The general repeated his statement of Saturday as his hypothesis of the situation.

M. Demange asked M. Casimir-Perier if, on the 6th, an understanding had not been reached between France and Germany on the subject of Dreyfus.

M. Casimir-Perier replied that before his interview with the minister on the 6th the question of Dreyfus had never been raised between them and Germany.

Dreyfus, at this point, rose from his seat and asked leave to explain in regard to the assertion that he had traced on a card the itinerary of a certain journey of the general staff. Both the itinerary and journey, he asserted, were purely fiction.

M. Casimer-Perier then said he desired to reiterate that he had never promised anything to Dreyfus, adding that it was with M. Waldeck-Rousseau alone that he had spoken in regard to the condemned man. Therefore, M. Casimir-Perier reiterated his protests at the letters of Dreyfus referring to negotiations.

This caused M. Demange to explain how Dreyfus came to say M. Casimir-Perier had promised him a public trial. After M. Demange had asked M. Waldeck-Rousseau to intervene with M. Casimir-Perier (then president of France), to obtain publicity, M. Waldeck-Rousseau reported that the president appeared favorable to the suggestion, and counsel therefore thought he might communicate the fact to Dreyfus.

M. Demange added that it must be remembered that Dreyfus wrote the letter four years after the occurrence, and his recollection of the facts, naturally, lacked precision. M. Demange expressed regret at the fact that the letter had been published, and apologized to M. Casimir-Perier, who thanked counsel for his expression of regret and explanation.

General Billot, former minister of war, was the next witness. He was in uniform, sat with crossed legs and gave his evidence in a conversational manner. He said he would be 71 years of age to-morrow. Like everybody else, he added, he had some knowledge of the Dreyfus affair before taking the war portfolio. While feeling deeply on the subject, he remained aloof from the matter until he returned to the cabinet. In the early days of his ministry, the witness continued, M. Schenerer-Kestner is former vice president of the senate, asked him whether he ought not to investicate the Dreyfus affair. M. Schenerer-Kestner, the general pointed out, had made similar representations to M. De Freycinet, and got the same reply from both, that neither of them were very conversant with the affair.

M. Demange invited General Billot to

Concluded on Seventh Page.

An Honest Man.

She—What do you consider the greatest thing in the world?

He—Me.—Chicago Times-Herald

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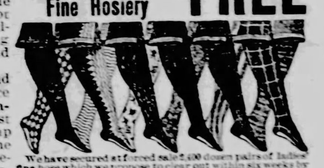


We have secured at forced sale 2,400 dozen pairs of ladies' fine hose which we propose to offer our readers. In order to advertise & introduce it into new families. The old reliable Fashion Journal, New York City, is a large 20 page journal in every particular, the fashion department is unexcelled, with every issue we give beautifully illustrated patterns & full directions how to make them. Each issue contains household hints, fascinating stories & stands in front rank among metropolitan journals. The hose are free to readers from all parts of the United States, in fast colors. All popular shades, cardinal, navy blue, seal brown, black, slate, tan, in fact nearly all colors to suit all tastes. Don't be fooled into paying from 25 to 75 cents for a pair of tall & other hose when you can get a dozen for nothing. Positively, the whole thing will be given away during next 60 days for regular subscriptions. **Or Better Still,** we will send the Fashion Journal 3 months & the hose for 15c. Send 4 months trial subscription & 2 extra pairs of hose for 25c. Send no money, but cut out this advertisement and send to us the address of five yearly readers (from the list of names in this paper) and we will send you the hose free. Send 15c. in stamps for 3 months trial subscription & 2 extra pairs of hose. Send no money, but cut out this liberal offer

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

FLOWER SOULS.

When flowers look up, with almost human smiles,
Or tears on their bright faces, and send down
Into our very hearts their fragrant breath;
When water gather many quivering tones,
Each one the echo of some voice within,
And sends them forth a thousand chords in one;
When trees bend down and whisper loving words,
And kiss us if we lift our faces up,
And the wood mosses and the slender vines
Cling to our hands as if we were beloved;
When the still stars grow dewy, if we weep,
Or shine with clearer light, if we are glad;
We ask with softened hearts: "Have these not souls?"

WOMEN'S CLUBS, LIBRARIES, AND EDUCATION.

There are people who deprecate the multiplication of women's clubs over this country, but a glance at some of the things which they have already accomplished and the work they are now doing ought to remove this prejudice. They have made the influence of women potent in many of the most vital affairs of the people. They have been the means of increasing the general intelligence in all directions, and in bringing to the fore many active brains which might otherwise have been wasting their forces in vainly resenting the limitations of sex in the work to be done in the world.

At the recent annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association in Toledo this matter was spoken of in a speech by Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, of Cleveland, upon the Relation of the Federated Clubs to the Library. Being much interested in her words, and having thought much along the same lines myself, I sought Mrs. Avery later to hear more of what her experience in these things had brought to her. Mrs. Avery, by the way, is one of the best known of the women workers of Ohio in various directions looking to the progress of her own sex, and therefore of the people generally. She is heart and soul engaged in the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution to preserve all that is valuable in the history of the country during the century, and is also a prominent member of the committee on University Extension, besides her work in the Federation of Clubs. She is full of an enthusiasm which vitalizes all of her words. The following is the substance of what she said, and although it refers principally to the State of Ohio, yet as the principles are sound ones to apply to every other state, I am going to repeat it here:

"The women's clubs of the state are doing a great work in the matter of library extension," she said, "because with their formation in any and every neighborhood is the beginning of a library which is so essential to their work. In the larger places this is the nucleus of a permanent establishment, with a constantly growing number of books. In Newark, for instance, several of the women's clubs united and formed a circulating library for their own purposes, which, without doubt, will later become a permanent possession of the city. In Wilmington the same thing is true. The club women went to work, raised money, bought books, and then turned the library over to the city which, until that time, had one limited in the number of books and only opened to the public once or twice a week. This work, it is only proper to say, was done largely by the Daughters of the American Revolution, one of the two principal objects of that society being library extension. And so the good work goes on through the women's clubs in the larger towns and cities.

"The Federation of Women's Clubs has a committee to look after the extension of the club idea in the smaller villages and in the farming communities. As soon as a club is formed in any of these places, the traveling library is brought into play, as I explained last evening. These libraries are in the charge of the State librarian and application is made by some prominent and responsible member of the newly formed society for a library made up according to the special subject of study. These are boxed and sent at no cost, save that of expressage. When opened the box forms a little bookcase which is the home of the collection. The books may be retained for six months if desired.

"The interest in libraries and the work which is done through them is growing day by day, and the Federation of Clubs is becoming more and more anxious that the State shall have larger sums of money granted for the purchase of books. The traveling library is sure to bring permanent one, for when people become used to books they will not do without them."

Mrs. Avery gave a very interesting story of the beginning of a history of the pioneer women of the Western Reserve, at the time of the Cleveland Exposition in 1896. Inasmuch as it bears upon the work of the Centennial association, it is reproduced here:

"We were all interested," she said, "in having such work done and studied the best way to its accomplishment. As a result a historian was appointed for every township in the Western Reserve, making 216 in all. Of these Mrs. G. V. R. Wickham, of Cleveland, was historian-in-chief. Each of these historians appointed six assistants, thus forming a committee whose duty it was to collect everything relating to the women and their work from the earliest days to the present. The material gathered was written up and forwarded to Mrs. Wickham who unified and edited it for publication. Four volumes have already appeared, a fifth is almost ready, and they are still working on."

"During the Centennial," continued Mrs. Avery, "the record of woman's work in the Reserve was gathered, programs of literary societies, charity organizations, etc., and placed in an aluminum box, 16 inches long, 10 inches deep and 8 inches wide. A small American flag was added, with the pictures of the eighteen woman members of the committee which had done the work, together with a copy of an address written by Mrs. Avery, for the women of 1896 to the women of 1996. The cover was then riveted on in the presence of those assembled at the ceremonial exercises, and given into the hands of the Western Reserve Historical Society for preservation during the century."

"Upon the lid, by the way, was the following inscription:

"'From the Women of 1896 to the Women of 1996—Greeting.

"This box contains for you a record of woman's work in Cleveland's first Centennial, to be opened by a descendant of one of the committee whose names are hereon engraved."

Then followed the names, and a quotation from that poem of Longfellow's beginning:

"Rise, too, ye shapes and shadows of the past, etc."

Mrs. Avery spoke eloquently of the need of organization. "What the club women have done for the Western Reserve may be done for the whole of Ohio. The coming Centennial should bring together the women all over the state in one body, their efforts unified, and so winning the grand results which your Centennial Association is hoping and laboring for."

The Centennial Association referred to is one organized to give attention to the educational side of the Exposition to be held in Toledo in 1902 to celebrate Ohio's one hundredth birthday. I shall tell Blade readers more of this association anon, inasmuch it is of vital interest, not only to Ohio people wherever they may have made their homes, but to men and women everywhere because of its purposes.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The Cozy Corner

Referring to an article which appeared recently in The Blade, regarding public play grounds for children, a friend sends us her views on the subject, and asks that the following clipping, which she enclosed in her letter, be given in the Cozy Corner for the benefit of children who are deprived of other special educational advantages during the summer vacation.

It is an excellent idea and will doubtless encourage the girls and boys to cultivate the habits of observing more closely the many wonderful and curious things in nature. Parents will do well to give the subject their attention:

We wish to call the attention of mothers to a plan originating with the bureau of nature study of Cornell University's college of agriculture in Ithaca, N. Y. Its intention is to educate and develop the interest of kindergarten and public school children of that state in swamp life. The scheme, however, may be made available by parents and teachers elsewhere with equal success. Junior Naturalists' clubs may be formed anywhere, and profit by the questions and suggestions here quoted to that end. In view of shoes and stockings to be sacrificed in this quest after knowledge, the plan is very generally termed the "Cornell Conspiracy," a name mothers will appreciate more fully later.

Here are some of the questions that the children are to try to answer correctly in letters on which the postage is to be paid by Cornell, the subject being the development of toads' eggs found in some nearby swamp:

"Can you tell some points of difference between the frog and the toad?"

"Which one do you think can travel the faster? Why?"

"When you are passing a pond in which a frog or a toad is singing, do you know which it is? How?"

"I am wondering just what you will see when the eggs are hatched. I wish you would draw a picture of this little creature as soon as it appears and send it to me, so that I can see if it looks like a toad."

"Please write your name, the name of your school, the number of your class and the name and address of your teacher at the close of your letter."

To indicate proper authority in the matter, Professor Spencer signs the above queries. Directly addressing the children, he says, "to each member of the Junior Naturalists' club who completes a certain amount of work in nature study which we have prepared, we will send a Cornell button or badge that will indicate his standing as a naturalist."

I am interested in the discussion over Mrs. Chadwick's account of the note in the overalls her husband bought. A country woman is as near right as any of us can be towards helping such girls. I can, perhaps, be the means of helping a family in trouble, who are neighbors of mine. They have read the account of the girl who wrote the note, and think the description is identical with a sister of theirs. She was rather headstrong, and her father was very strict with her, and she ran away. Her father is now dead, and the mother and brother have been trying to find her whereabouts, but have not been able to do much. If Mrs. Chadwick will send the address of the girl to The Blade it may be the means of saving the girl, and of getting her back to her home; that is, if she should be the one she is supposed to be.

I am a country woman with a family, and try to live as cheerful a life as possible, as this life is what we make it, and if we do as our Bible teaches us, it is a good world to live in.—Cheerful Mother.

If Mrs. Chadwick will send the address of the girl, or her own address to The Blade, I will be glad to forward it to the family referred to in the above letter, and if this young girl, or any other who may have left her home under such circumstances, shall read this correspondence, I hope she will at once write to the mother and friends who are so troubled and anxious on her account.

I have long been a silent but appreciative listener to the Cozy Corner chats, and have often longed to respond, but, as I am a busy woman with a home and two little children to look after, I have not much time to spare from my household duties.

I would like to ask the mothers what they think of the woman who a year or two ago publicly expressed herself by saying she believed all infirm, diseased people, including invalids and delicate children, should be painlessly put to death for the benefit of posterity?

Reporters from far and near interviewed her!

If I had publicly expressed such an opinion, I should have been interviewed by the nearest physician and promptly sent to the insane asylum.

Think of it, you mothers with delicate children and husbands with loving wives who are invalids. What a great cry would go up in the land if that woman's views were carried out! Rachel mourning for her children and would not be comforted. I say, let us improve posterity in a less disagreeable manner.

To "Matt," whose letters to the Household editor appeared in the Cozy Corner lately, I would like to say a few words: That letter but proved to me that the world is not so wide after all, when instinct and the general characteristics of the letter make me strongly believe that I have met the writer, and believing that I know how insignificant anything I might say must sound, I trust it may not seem like desecration in treading on such sacred ground, when I say that I, too, know what it is to gaze with unspeakable woe on an empty cradle and an empty chair, and although the world may say, "'Twas only a baby," only a mother can know my anguish in that hour, and the certainty of immortality is all that makes life worth living.

It is the unbelief of just such grand and brilliant minds which cause the weaker one (like myself) to falter by the way.

No doubt the clearing up of your mental vision is but the answer to the prayers offered up by the sainted owner of that vanished hand. Follow its promptings and it will guide you through peace and contentment in this life to eternal happiness and glory in the great beyond.—Elsie.

Nathan, an eighteen-year-old schoolma'am from Iowa, sends answers to the list of names given by Mudie May, and also sends the following original list for the Cozy Corner: 1. Big Fatty. 2. July Weather. 3. Good Statesman. 4. Runaway Animals. 5. Pewter Cup.—Nathan.

I am a girl 15 years old and have the entire responsibility of our housekeeping. We all love order and neatness but I cannot seem to accomplish what I desire in these ways. Will some housekeeper please give me some hints?—Reformer.

Mrs. M. A. R.: We cannot pay for the story you send, as we are at present supplied with all we need. If you would like to have your manuscript returned, it will be held for you, for return postage, for a week or two.

School Girl: The language of sealing-wax colors is somewhat limited. All I have heard of is that red is used for business letters; gray for an intimate friend. A reply to a wedding invitation should be sealed with white, that to an obituary notice with black. The fin-de-sciele girl seals her dinner invitations with chocolate colored wax, her refusal of her second best young man with yellow and to the one she bids hope, she sends a note sealed with green wax.

"Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly."

"Pride costs more than hunger, thirst, or cold."

"How much pain we endure for evils that never happen!"

"Take things always by the smooth handle."

"We seldom confess having eaten too little."

"Remember that incomes are like shoes; if too small they gall and pinch us; if too large, they cause us to stumble and to trip."

A FEW PRACTICAL HINTS.

White waists and lawn dresses are things of beauty and comfort in the summer time, but alas! they are not always "a joy forever," especially if one is so situated that they cannot command the services of a good laundress.

To have our pretty, dainty gowns of pink, lavender or blue returned to us from the hands of an inexperienced laundress, with the faded and starchy spots very much in evidence, or so shrunken that they are of no use, is indeed a drawback to summer joys, and tempt one to invest in cheap materials, so we can do with them as the average bachelor does with his stockings—wear them as long as possible and throw them away when they must be washed. But it takes as much time to make up cheap material as it does for a good gown, and we never have so much comfort in wearing it, therefore it is well that we know how to prevent this destruction of our dresses.

In the first place, all material that is to be made up into shirtwaists or children's clothes, that will need frequent laundering, should be shrunk before they are cut; this will prevent future shrinking. The pretty, striped piques, if placed in cold water and washed when this has reached the boiling point, and then allowed to cool till it can be comfortably used, will afterwards neither fade nor shrink, if washed with care and dried in the shade.

Colored prints, ginghams, cretonnes or any wash goods of doubtful colors, should be washed in bran water, without soap. Put the bran in a muslin bag, pour boiling water over it, and when the water is lukewarm, remove the bag and wash the goods quickly, rinse and hang in the shade. When nearly dry, iron. Care should be taken to do all of the work quickly, and one piece only should be in the water at a time.

Rice water is the only safe starch for black or dark-colored goods. Gum Arabic water is used in stiffening lace, etc. If there are grease spots, or places where the material is soiled from contact with the skin, the yolk of an egg rubbed on and used in place of soap, is very satisfactory.—Mrs. I. K. S.

BLADE COOK.

A new thing this season in serving salads is to pare and hollow out as many apples as you have guests; fill the hollow thus made with your salad and serve as cold as possible. Waldorf salad is simply chopped celery mixed with Mayonnaise and arranged in apples.

In preparing apples for this use, select those of a uniform size, peel them carefully, take out the core and as much of the pulp as you choose. Some prefer more of the apple with the salad, than others. In serving them, place each apple on a bed of cress or lettuce, fill with the salad, and finish with an extra spoonful of the Mayonnaise. Cream cheese and toasted crackers are served with these salads.

Referring to the chicken and dumpling recipe given last week, Carrie M. Barton, a "Maine Cook," as she calls herself, sends the following, which, she thinks equally as good and appetizing:

Portland Stew.

Prepare a good-sized chicken, one year old, as for a fricasee. Simmer it in a covered stew-pan for half an hour, then add 1 cupful sliced tomatoes, 1 sliced onion and 1 pint shelled Lima beans, and cook 45 minutes longer. Add 1 teaspoonful of salt, ½ teaspoonful of pepper and the pulp from six ears of green, sweet corn. In one cupful of milk stir two tablespoonfuls of flour till smooth. Add this to the stew and cook five minutes longer. Just before removing from the fire stir in one tablespoonful of butter, more seasoning if needed, and serve.

At the request of "Some Girls," the Cook gives you a recipe for

Fudges.

Three cupfuls of sugar, ¼ lb. chocolate, 1 cupful of milk, 2 ounces of butter (2 tablespoonfuls), vanilla to taste. Boil 10 minutes, or until it makes a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Then set the kettle in which it was boiled into a pan of cold water or cracked ice, and beat until creamy. Pour into shallow pans and cut in squares when cold.

For walnut fudges, stir a cupful of coarsely chopped walnut meats into the mixture just before pouring into the pans to cool.

Dandelion Wine.

Take two quarts of the blossoms, from which every particle of green has been removed, pour over them one gallon of boiling water and let them stand for 24 hours. Strain and add to the liquid three pounds sugar. Pare and remove the seeds from two oranges and two lemons, slice these into the sugar and water and let it come to a boil. When cool, stir in half cupful of yeast (or its equivalent in dry yeast), let it stand three weeks, then strain and add 20 cents worth of alcohol and bottle immediately.

S. D.

Edouard Rod, the great French writer was born in 1857 at Nyon on Lake Geneva with Mont Blanc as his childhood's companion. Early in youth he went to Paris and entered upon a career of journalism. In 1884 he became the editor of the Revue Suisse, and three years later the professor of literature at the University of Geneva. His novels are pessimistic and analytic; and he has been slow in winning the popularity which has come to him at last and which he richly deserves.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

AND ISN'T IT MY BOY OR GIRL,
THE WISEST, BRAVEST PLAN,
WHATEVER COMES OR DOESN'T COME,
TO DO THE BEST YOU CAN?

PHOEBE CARY.

SUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS.

Church sociables are not confined to winter evenings. Even during the summer season, the good work of "paying the church debt," furnishing a new carpet for the minister's study, or the church parlors, or "making up the minister's salary," must go on, and the fact that the sociables for these purposes can be held out of doors, add very much to their interest.

As much novelty as possible is sought for by the few who, in every church, have the responsibility of managing affairs of the kind, and there is really no end to the variety of entertainments that can be provided. Initial Parties, Literary Carnivals, Boot and Shoe Sales, Merchants Advertising, Processions, A Mystery Tea, etc., all are easily arranged and sure to attract the dimes toward the box that is to be filled for the benefit of the church.

Among the entertainments suited to the season, none is prettier than that called:

The Festival of Mondamen.

This is a harvest festival, the name being suggested by Longfellow's poem, "Blessing the Cornfields." The motto for the evening, which should be placed in some prominent position at the entrance to the house or grounds where the entertainment is given, is these lines from the poem referred to:

"Let us gather in the harvest,
Let us wrestle with Mondamen;
Strip him of his plumes and tassels,
Of his garments green and yellow."

This should also appear on the invitations, if any are sent out.

If there is a barn that can be used for this entertainment it is most appropriate; if not, the vestry room of the church can be decorated with stalks of unhusked corn, standing about the walls among barrels, boxes, rakes, shovels; harness can be hung upon the walls and the whole general effect be made to represent a country barn. Chinese lanterns, added to the old-fashioned stable-lanterns, will give sufficient light, and add to the picturesqueness of the scene.

The farmer and his wife should be ready early to receive their guests, and may be dressed in any costume in keeping with the character they assume.

A special feature of the occasion might be a procession of young ladies bearing emblems representing different periods of American history. First should come an Indian girl bearing on her head an earthen jar filled with ears of corn. Next comes "Priscilla," carrying a few grains of corn on a plate, to represent Jamestown and Plymouth, etc. The costumes of these girls should be of soft, clinging stuff in corn color and pale green and these colors should be used in all table and other decorations except where there is an opportunity of displaying the American flag—never miss such a chance.

After the procession has marched around the rooms they form in front of the farmer and his wife (who are seated in front of most of the guests) and sing, either Edna Dean Proctor's Columbian Harvest Hymn, or some other suitable selection. After this the affair becomes general and every one enjoys himself in his own way.

Tables where small articles, made of corn husks, such as mats, dolls made of corn cobs and dressed with husk dresses, etc., recipe books for cooking corn in different ways, are sold, are arranged about the room, and the supper should consist entirely of corn cooked in soups, omelets, corn oysters, creamed corn, Johnny cake, Indian pudding, mush and milk, etc.

Other tables may be devoted to a competitive display of autumn flowers and fruits and small prizes given for the best display.

The above hints are intended merely as suggestions, and can be changed and adapted to any locality.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

The first one to greet us to-day brings with her so many beautiful flowers and kind words that we should, indeed, be ungrateful if we did not give her a very hearty welcome:

I could not think of anything grand to say at your "reunion," so I came with my arms full of flowers this morning for our dear chaperone and her Blade children. Miss Prudence, select for yourself a boquet, then give the rest to the M. G. R.'s. Here are the loveliest butterfly poppies I ever saw, from the big, double, purple ones to the dainty, single white.

Touch-me-nots, from the variegated purple to the pure white; marigolds, morning glories, bachelor buttons and other kinds. Give the bachelor buttons to Silver Top; give the marigolds to the lovers, and the touch-me-nots to the girls.

Perhaps the poppies would suit the boys, and the morning glories the young married folks.

If there is plenty of seeds ripen, Miss Prudence, I will send you some; I will send plenty, so you can divide with your pet M. G. R.'s. Now, girls, do you think I am jealous because she says "our Addie," "our N. E. girl?"

Miss Prudence, may I send some lines for your girl's autograph albums?

Keep pure as the lilies,
And sweet as the rose;
Grow sturdy and strong
As the oak tree grows.
Ever be gentle,
Be kind and be true,
And the angels will guard you
Your whole life through.

—Henrietta.

Another flower lover joins our ranks to-day—of course she is welcome, for any one who loves flowers and birds and the blessed sunshine must, necessarily, be nice to have in the family.

Dear Miss Prudence and all of the M. G. R. family:—I have been a reader of your jolly, helpful letters for several years, and to-day I knock for admittance to your bright circle. If we all strive to keep our motto we will make ourselves and all around us better.

I wish I could give you each a boquet of our flowers. They are fine at present. Dear M. G. R.'s, do you ever think what a great blessing God has given us in the birds and flowers? How often we do not appreciate His goodness to us until He deprives us of some treasure to show us wherein we have been blind. I think of these lines often

"Often do we riches covet,
And the goal we almost reach,
But God takes our treasure from us
That some lesson He may teach."

I am a school-teacher and live in the "Switzerland" of Iowa. I would like to invite the M. G. R.'s to a picnic. We could go boating on the river, visit the Ice Cave and other points of interest.

Miss Prudence is looking this way, so I will make haste, but if I am admitted I will come back and get a badge.—"Hawkeye."

How glad I am that the letter circles are not absorbing all the time and thought of our members, so that we still hear from them through the columns of The Blade. I am sure we will all give Luster a hearty hand-shake and a cordial welcome to our ranks.

Taking Make Haste's suggestion, I will add a little to the reception of Admiral Dewey. I think he deserves the greatest honor and praise for capturing the city of Manila with so little sacrifice of human lives. A war correspondent says: "The surrender was due to negotiations which had been carried on by Admiral Dewey and the Spanish captain generals for a period of several weeks.

He held tenaciously to the idea that it was best to save the lives of the combatants, and, in the end, prevailed notwithstanding the opinions of his brother officers.

He had hoped most earnestly to capture the city without the loss of a man, as he had destroyed the Spanish fleet on May 1, but the Spanish honor demanded a small show of resistance, yet the ultimate surrender was comparatively bloodless."

I earnestly hope that the time is drawing near when nations will settle all difficulties by arbitration, for war is horrible.

At the present time he is the greatest hero, who conquers an enemy with the smallest loss of human life.—A Country School-ma'am.

Speaking of Manila, we must all have a cheering word for "Flo," and hope that her hopes in regard to her brother may be realized.

How nice it is that we can all meet together once more.

I have been absent for a long time, but it is hard to find anything interesting to write about out here in the country. Besides there is so much to be done when there is only one pair of hands to do it with.

Girls listen, and I will tell you what I tried my hand at last week. Papa wanted to get over his corn last week, but could not do it alone, so I cultivated corn all week and did the housework, too. I tried our motto: "Do all the good you can."

How many have brothers in far away Manila? My brother is one of the brave 20th Kansas boys. He sent me some nice shells a short time ago. He had not received a wound of any kind, although he had been in every engagement, and was near the firing line. O, if he only gets home safe!—Flo.

Dear M. G. R.'s:—We, as a band of workers—all Christian sympathizers or not, should look to the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon for an example. The reverend gentleman was one of the leading lights at the recent Christian Endeavor convention held in Detroit, and walked three miles to his pulpit and three miles back on a Sunday, because he would not use a trolley car for means of transportation. He is the author of "In His Steps; or, What Would Jesus Do."

A certain editor stated that they would like to know what reasoning Mr. Sheldon used to decide that Jesus would not ride in a trolley car if he were on earth. And that conditions were so vastly different now that it was impossible for any one to make an argument as to what Jesus would do, were he placed in the surroundings of the modern church. O, that we could have more Sheldons is my earnest hope. If the modern church is not the same as of old, it is no sign that Jesus is not. This is from your friend and well wisher—E. G. R.

A member who was accepted some weeks ago, brings a suggestion for you to consider:

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." I wrote once before for permission to enter your charmed circle, but I guess my letter must have fallen into that yawning waste basket that Miss Prudence keeps at her side. But I received my badge, so I must be accounted as a member.

If I may, I would like to sit by Jessup, so I can tell her all about our school system, for I am one of Michigan's schoolma'ams.

My home is near the city of Port Huron, and, if agreeable, I will give a description of our part of the country sometime.

Would some of the M. G. R.'s accept an invitation to a picnic at Stag Island, some time this summer? It is an ideal place for one. If you all want to go, I might charter the steamer "Mary" for your benefit.

I am very much interested in the reunion, but it won't be complete unless Terrence O'Shaughnessy comes, too. Where are you, Terrence?"

I am going to wear my badge to Port Huron to the Teachers' Institute soon, and see if I can find any M. G. R.'s there.

I have compared the Merry-Go-Round with a number of other newspaper circles, and think it comes out far ahead of any of them.

Let's have a debate, friends. Some one—Miss Prudence, perhaps—could suggest a subject and designate a certain number for each side, and limit the number of words so as to make the M. G. R.s think.

Will Miss Prudence please tell me how I may join the nearest letter circle?—Filia Agricolae.

Miss Prudence takes pleasure in answering the M. G. R. girls and boys that Terrence will undoubtedly visit them quite frequently the coming year. Business engagements have kept them away and—yes, I will tell you, though he doesn't care to have it mentioned, an engagement that has more pleasure than business, has had a great deal to do with his failure to write to us, for, as he says, "You can't expect a man to be writing to all ay thim Merry Go Round girls, when he do be writin ivery day to another girl." But Terrence will do his share of our letter writing this winter.

About the letter circle, write to Mrs. Geneva Sieg Ballard, Millington, Mass., enclosing stamp for return postage, and she will tell you all about it.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

This week one of our charter members will hear the classes in the Cademy. You all must do your best to answer correctly the questions he will ask you, as they are all original with him, except the arithmetical problem, which he left for another faithful member of the Wonder Column to give.

1.—WHO WAS SHE?

She was a daughter of a priest of Apollo and was noted for her great beauty and for her skill in embroidery. During the Trojan war she was captured by Agamemnon, but was restored to her people in order to stop a plague which Apollo had sent, at the request of her father, on the Grecians. C. M. B.

2.—HALF SQUARE.

x x x x x
x x x x
x x x
x x
x

1.—A celebrated monster killed by Hercules.
2.—Referring to the past.
3.—Arid.
4.—A small city in France near La Rochelle.
5.—A vowel. C. M. B.

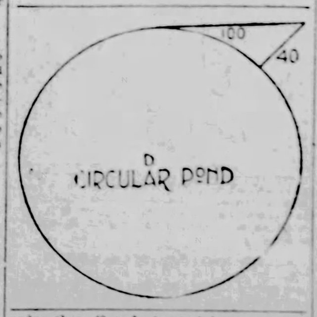
3.—WORD SQUARE.

x x x x
x x x x
x x x x
x x x x

1.—A word meaning father.
2.—To allure.
3.—To nip, or seize.
4.—One who returned from the Babylonish captivity. C. M. B.

4.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A surveyor wishing to ascertain the number of acres in a circular pond, runs a line east from its northern extremity 100 rods; then 40 rods toward its center, to its edge. How many acres does it contain?



Marley Cranford.

5.—QUERY.

Who can give some account of Icarus?

C. M. B.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Evil communications corrupt good manners."

C. M. B.

Answers to Puzzles Given August 3.

1.—William Black.
2.—Hip, po, pot, am, mus.
3.—Coral, opine, rivet, Ethan (Aneth), Lethe.
4.—Sixteen feet.
5.—The expression mentioned was originated by the dey of Algiers during the Presidential term of Jonathan Cowden. Commodore Bainbridge was sent to offer the annual tribute from the United States to the dey. The dey officially ordered Bainbridge to Constantinople, and upon his refusal to obey said: "Your people are my subjects and under my orders, else why do you pay me tribute?" The commodore suggested to his government that the next tribute be paid from the cannon's mouth.
6.—A. C. Swineburne wrote:

"What needs our Cromwell stone or bronze to say
His was the light that lit on England's way
The noontide of her most imperial day."

Chat.

Answers received from E. G. R. N. Holt, Marley Cranford, C. C. Leiter and Seth Pratt.

Monument for Soldiers of Four Wars.

A monument recently placed in a cemetery in Louisville, Ky., bears inscriptions to the memory of James Austin, a soldier of the Revolution; James Allen Austin, his son, a soldier of the War of 1812; James Grigsby Austin, his grandson, a soldier in the war with Mexico, and James Richard Gathright, his great-grandson, a Confederate soldier who was killed at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863. All were privates.

KENNETH'S DEBT.

"Mother, I want it just dreadfully; and it don't cost but a quarter."

But Kenneth's mother only replied patiently as she had done several times before:

"I am sorry, dear; but I can't give you even a quarter."

"All the same, I'm going to have that rooster," Kenneth proclaimed to the younger children, who had gathered around him. "I never can have anything. Mother could give me that quarter just as well as not." In his heart he knew that this charge was not true, but it made him feel better to say so.

When the children came trooping in to supper that night, Ray ran to his mother, her blue eyes shining with excitement.

"Mother, mother," she cried, "Kenneth got the banty rooster, and the coop is all made for it; and bimeby he's going to have a hen and lots of little chickens and sell the eggs and buy a farm, and we're all going to live there."

Kenneth looked somewhat defiant as he took his seat; but his mother said gravely, "Where did you get the rooster, Kenneth?" the answer was prompt and frank: "Don't you worry about that, mother. That's all right, honest it is!"

Mrs. Miller was in the habit of trusting the children, so the subject was dropped. The rooster flourished in his new home, and all the children fed him, hung over his coop, and counted the number of times he crowed. Matters went on smoothly for a while until one day at luncheon Ethel announced, with her most elder-sisterly air:

"Kenneth Miller is going to be arrested, and I saw the policeman that's going to do it. That lady told me so, you know the one you borrowed the quarter from."

Mother drew the frightened boy into her room and closed the door. Then Kenneth confessed.

"I borrowed it, mother. The lady that lives across the street from the other lady that was going to sell me the rooster; she knew I didn't have any money, so she said she would lend it to me. I meant to pay her. I do, honest."

"What are you going to pay her with?" mother asked. "You haven't any money, and mother told you she could not spare any."

"I thought maybe you could spare it by and by, or maybe Eddie or Nan would give it to me, or maybe I might find it on the walk, like Jimmy Lawrence did."

They talked it over a little more, and together they decided that Kenneth must make his own plans to pay his debt.

He wore a very puzzled face for several days; and once, coming to his mother, he breathed a woe-begone sigh:

"Mother, isn't it just dreadful to owe things and have bills?"

One night Eddie came in hurriedly, and called upstairs, "If any one of you children will take this package to town, I'll give you five cents."

Kenneth's face lighted up, and he sprang forward eagerly. "I will, Eddie," he cried, and was out of the gate like a flash.

That nickel was the beginning. The next morning the boy shouldered a small spade which belonged to papa, and, without a word to any one, started down the street. Going bravely to door after door, he asked: "Do you want your flower beds spaded up? I'll do it for ten cents."

Two people said yes; and so in the hot sun, hour after hour, sometimes struggling to keep back the tears, the boy dug away, and by the middle of the afternoon he had twenty cents. On the way home he stopped again at Mrs. Demorest's and gave her the money.

"That boy has got good stuff in him; he'll make a fine man some day," she remarked to her husband as the gate closed behind the tired little laborer.

His head ached, he was tired, he was hungry; but he had never been so happy in his life as when he climbed to his old seat on his mother's lap, and whispered in her ear,—

"I am not ever going to have any bills again, mother dear; I'm going to pay cash."—Morning Star.

KENNETH EARNING SOME MONEY.

CARPENTER ANTS.

If an old tree or stump or log in the woods is watched carefully during the warm weather months, little black heads may often be seen thrust out from openings in or about the bark. Each of these heads belongs to a carpenter ant. The busy little creatures are bringing out the chippings left by the workmen inside that are carving out rooms and galleries for the future use of the family. The chippings brought out are dropped to the earth beneath, and are taken by ants stationed below and carried off, to be dumped in some out of the way place.

The dwelling place, or formicary, as it is called, of these ants shows a series of floors laid out in small and large rooms and galleries, separated from each other by arches, pillars and partitions. As ants can run up and down a perpendicular surface almost if not quite as easily as they can a horizontal one, they need no flights of stairs, nor do they greatly care to make their floors flat and even; and as it is always dark in the formicary, it is not necessary for appearance' sake to decorate the walls, or to finish their rooms with all the surfaces at exact right angles to each other, or plan their houses with the regularity of different parts that we find desirable in those we build. The doors opening from one room to another or upon the long galleries are either arched or form more or less complete circles, ovals, or ellipses; and the same may be said of the windows that serve for ventilation in the partitions. Still, there is no real lack of symmetry in the construction of the habitation, when we take into consideration the purpose its architects had in view, and the admirable way in which it is adapted to the use of its tenants. The surfaces of the walls and floors are finished with the greatest care and kept scrupulously clean, and the galleries and doors are arranged to give the readiest and easiest possible access to all parts of the formicary.

INTERIOR OF HOUSE OF CARPENTER ANT.

A carpenter ant can not, like a human workman, lay aside his tools when he has done with them, for they are a part of himself. Unlike those contrived by man, they are never dull or rusty, and no amount of invention can contrive any better fitted for the work they do. These mandibles as they are called, attached by strong muscles to the face, are shaped something like the blades of a pair of shears, such as are used by sheep-shearers, but the inner edges are armed with sharp teeth. Never were more serviceable tools devised, or ones that could be put to a greater number of uses; for with them their owners dig, carve, saw, bore, pinch, carry and fight, and when used for each of these various purposes they seem as if designed for that particular end, and for no other.—Curious Homes and Their Tenants.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

Continued from Fifth Page.

explain the statements of MM. Barthou and Poincare, former ministers, that the general was once so doubtful of the guilt of Dreyfus that he did not sleep for several nights.

General Billot acknowledged the statements were true.

There was a great sensation when M. Demange mentioned the opinion expressed by M. Barthou that General Billot had been forewarned in regard to the forgery by Lieutenant Colonel Henry. The general acknowledged that the Henry forgery was among the factors arousing his doubts.

Continuing General Billot said he was immensely surprised and deeply affected by the revelation of the forgery. He said: "I never could have believed a superior officer could be guilty of forgery."

M. Cavaignac, former minister of war, was the next witness called. Replying to the president of the court he said he was the first cabinet minister to assume responsibility to Dreyfus. He had closely followed the inquiry of the court of cassation and still desired to associate himself with the responsibility of those who, in 1894, protected the country and the army against treason (sensation).

It was impossible, according to M. Cavaignac, to credit that Esterhazy was a traitor, even admitting the bordereau was written by him. Esterhazy, he insisted, could only have acted as the intermediary of an accomplice. The inquiry of the court of cassation proved treason was really committed, and he, M. Cavaignac, had not based his conviction of the culpability of Dreyfus solely on the handwriting of the bordereau. In the secret dossier, he pointed out, there were many elements for conviction, and he proposed to discuss all the allegations made by foreigners with the view of exculpating Dreyfus.

M. Cavaignac introduced during the course of his evidence, a memorandum written in German, asking for various information, written by the embassy, which appeares to have been unearthed from the archives of the bureau of information of the war office. He said he believed it was written by a military attache.

Rennes, Aug. 12.—After M. M. Cavaignac and Hanoteaux, former minister of foreign affairs, had testified the court adjourned at noon until Wednesday.

ARREST OF PLOTTERS.

Who Planned Overthrow of the French Government.

Paris, Aug. 12.—A semi-official note, issued this morning, reads as follows:

"A certain number of arrests were made this morning as the result of a magisterial inquiry and by virtue of Article 89 of the penal code, regarding a conspiracy organized for the purpose of accomplishing a change in the form of government. The persons implicated belong to the group of the Royalist youth, and the Patriotic and anti-Semitic leagues. At the trial of the Neuilly barrack affair facts relating to that incident alone were used as the basis of the prosecution; but, searches were then made and documents were seized which led to the discovery of an organization, dating back to July, 1898, and of a plot to seize the government by force. The documents leave no room for doubt, either in regard to the existence of the plot or as to their chief actors therein. After very close watch organized proof was obtained that the same groups were preparing for a fresh attempt at an early date, the proof being such as to enable the disturbances to be averted by immediate measures. The investigation of the affair is entrusted to M. Fabre, examining magistrate."

The police have closed the offices of the Patriotic League, which are now guarded by gensdarmes.

When an attempt was made to arrest M. Guerin, president of the anti-Semite league, he refused to surrender and barricaded himself in his house. He says he is prepared to hold out for three weeks, having a good stock of food and firearms. The doors and windows of his residence are barricaded and Mr. Guerin announces he will blow up his house before he surrenders.

On the application of M. Fabre, fresh searches of various houses were made this morning including the headquarters of the anti-Semites, where only unimportant papers were seized.

A number of additional arrests of unknown persons have been made in connection with the conspiracy.

MM. Deroulede, chief of the League of Patriots, and Marcel-Habert, a member of the chamber of deputies, were arrested on the evening of Feb. 23 last, on the charge of inciting soldiers to insubordination in connection with the election of President Loubet.

On May 31, the prisoners, who had been on trial before the assize court in Paris, were acquitted, although during the proceedings M. Deroulede admitted he wished to lead a brigade to overthrow the parliamentary republic, that his action was fully premeditated and that he would not cease his attempts to overthrow parliamentarism. He acknowledged he was guilty of all the charges except the allegation that he wanted to lead the soldiers astray without a leader. He said:

"I wanted a general at their head. I would have preferred the commander-in-chief. Unhappily, I had no choice." He finished his harangue by demanding a plebesciary republic, asserting at the same time that he never intended to turn the soldiers from their duty, but only wished to carry General Roget, who was in command of the troops, with him. M. Marcel-Habert also admitted that he wished to cause a revolution, but denied having incited soldiers to disobedience. He said he only sought to lead Gen. Roget to the Elysee Palace, and that the men with him had been merely following the officers.

Altogether sixteen members of the Anti-Semite and Patriotic leagues and the Young Royalists have been arrested. M. Guerin, as this dispatch is sent, armed with revolvers and knives, still holds possession of his apartments, the headquarters of the Anti-Semite league, to which entrance is only possible after running the gauntlet of a strong guard of Anti-Semites.

It is reported that M. Andre-Buffa, vice president of the Young Royalist league, has been arrested.

Paris, Aug. 15.—The warrant for the arrest of M. Guerin, president of the anti-Semite League who, with sympathizers has been barricaded since Saturday in the offices of the league, has been placed in the hands of Magistrate Fabre. Guerin is now regarded as an outlaw in a state of rebellion since his notification of the issue of the warrant. He cannot claim the right of a citizen of exemption from arrest from sunset to sunrise, and the persons garrisoning the headquarters of the league, numbering about forty, are in the same box. Strict orders have been given to arrest everyone attempting to enter or leave the building. Three of Guerin's friends who attempted to leave the place this morning were arrested. They all carried six-chambered revolvers and hatchets and what Frenchmen designate as "American knuckle-dusters," otherwise brass knuckles. The prefect of police is still awaiting orders from the government in regard to the action to be taken against Guerin.

The leading Jews of Europe are arranging for a meeting in Switzerland in order to form an international association for their defence against the crusade of the anti-Semites and to protect the Jews in France after the Dreyfus court-martial is ended.

At the annual banquet of Bonapartists to-day, M. Mignot presiding, a telegram from Prince Victor Napoleon was read saying he relied on the various committees to act energetically under the present grave circumstances. The reading of the telegram was greeted with shouts of "vive l'Empereur," "vive Guerin." The young Royalists also assembled at a banquet at St. Maur to-day, in honor of the name-day of the Duchess of Orleans. Violent attacks were made on the recent measures of the government.

OPPOSED TO BRYAN.

Croker is Now Against the Policy of Expansion.

New York, Aug. 14.—The Herald says this morning:

"Richard Croker, at the Democratic club Saturday night said:

"'I was wrong in the statement I made before I went away concerning the Philippine Islands. I based my belief that we should not give up a foot of soil our soldiers have won, on information that was not complete. Publicly I made the statements that I did not believe we should give up the Philippines which had cost us so many lives. I am not ashamed now to say to the public that I was wrong.

"'I am not playing a political game through that interview. No one man was responsible for my change of mind. While I was in Europe, I talked with some of the best informed men there or anywhere else, on the subject of colonial conquest. I made investigation for myself. I reached the conclusion that we have no right at all to keep the Philippines; we were wrong in the first place to pay $20,000,000 for them.

"'On a question like this there should be no dividing line between Democrats and Republicans. Humanity, not politics, is involved, and I am convinced that humanity as represented by the votes of American citizens at the next Presidential election will record its horror and execration of the men and party who are for private gain, putting bloody pages into history. Believing these things now, I go straight to the public, and frankly say that I was wrong.

"'I said I believed Wm. J. Bryan was one of the greatest men America has produced. I believe that very thing now. But that does not mean that I shall work for the nomination of Mr. Bryan, or that I think he is the only man fitted for the nomination. He is as good a man and leader as could be found. But I have no candidate.

"'It is for the convention to name the man, and the convention will not meet for at least ten months.'"

MICHIGAN CELERY.

Will Require 1,000 Cars to Haul Away the Great Product.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 10.—The railroad men at Kalamazoo say that it will require 1,000 cars to haul away the product of the celery beds of that district this year. It is claimed that 1,000,000,000 plants are growing in the 5,000 acres adjoining the town. A car holds 6,000 dozen bunches, and each bunch contains from twelve to fourteen stalks. S. J. Dunkley, president of the preserving company, says that he will use 1,000,000 bunches for preserving purposes. This has become an enormous business, the stalks being cup up for salads and sealed in glass jars. Besides, it is made into celery mustard, celery pickles, and salt. Even the juice is extracted, and supplied to bars and soda fountains. While Kalamazoo is the oldest section in the celery business, the muck bottoms, which the Kalamazoo river formerly overflowed, being exceptionally well adapted to the culture, Muskegon and Grand Haven have become extensive growing and shipping points.

The land must be free of some of the forms of iron oxides, and such land is found at these three places. A large proportion of the celery raised at Kalamazoo is produced within the limits of the town.

Celery this year is of an excellent quality, being tender and brittle. The weather has been favorable, and in consequence the crop is early, large, and fine.

Some time ago a shipment of celery was made to England, but the expenses were so heavy that further efforts were abandoned. The celery, however, stood the journey, and was as tender and brittle in London as when it left Michigan. Southern people have recently made attempts to produce celery. A thousand plants were shipped to General Gordon's ranch at Reynolds, Ga. The cut worms, however, cleaned out the patch.

JOHN P. LOCKE

Flops and Lands in the Center of the Democratic Camp.

London, O., Aug. 11.—Two weeks ago yesterday the Republicans of Madison county met in convention, passed resolutions indorsing Senator Hanna and President McKinley's administration, and nominated a full county ticket.

Among the candidates for representative was Hon. John F. Locke. He has already served in the House with distinction, and also been a candidate for state senator and Congress, but never succeeded in bringing about the nomination. Mr. Locke did not develop the strength he has in years gone by, and went down early in the fight. It became common talk that he would not object to being taken into the Democratic camp, but it was considered sort of a joke.

Yesterday the Democrats held their convention and Locke was nominated by acclamation on a platform denouncing Hanna and the expansion ideas, but not a word in favor of Bryan or the Chicago platform.

The flop of Locke does not worry the Republicans, who have nominated Judge Haner, the present probate judge, and a man every way fitted for the place. Only on Decoration day did Locke make an address approving of the war policy of the United States, and his cry to-day against it only caused Republicans to smile. Kilbourne delegates were selected for the Zanesville convention.

KITCHENER COMING.

The Conqueror of Soudan Will Visit This Country.

New York, Aug. 14.—General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, conquerer of the Soudan, will pay a visit to New York and other cities of this country as soon as the important military mission upon which he set out on Friday is accomplished, and he is able to take a vacation. He made known his intention a few weeks ago, in the course of conversation with Captain Dewitt Clinton Falls of the Seventh regiment, N. G., N. Y., who, with Captain Landon of the same regiment, went to England to represent the National Guard of this state at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the formation of the British volunteer system.

Captain Falls returned to New York recently on the St. Paul. The conversation with Lord Kitchener took place at a dinner given in honor of the General by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, one of the ancient and enormously wealthy corporations of the city of London. More than fifty officers who had served with him in the Soudan were present. Lord Kitchener observed to Captain Falls that he had a "Few little troubles" to adjust in the Soudan, and then intended to gratify his long-cherished desire to visit the United States.

FROM RUINED CITIES.

Interesting Relics of the Cliff Dwellers Exhumed.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 9.—Laden with relics of the Cliff Dwellers, Rev. Dr. George L. Cole has returned from a journey to the ruined cities of Southeastern Colorado and New Mexico. Valuable results were secured by excavations in an ancient communal dwelling, as yet unnamed, which stands on cliffs of the Santa Fe River, 14 miles from Espanola, N. M. There were not less than 1,600 rooms in the larger building in its prime. It was 240 by 300 feet. Dr. Cole estimates that from 4,800 to 6,000 people lived in the pueblo.

Among the bones taken from the burial mound were a woman's femur 19 inches long, showing a giantess seven and one-half feet tall. The cliff on which the ruin stands rise a thousand feet above the surrounding country.

Admiral Dewey Declines.

New York, Aug. 11.—Admiral Dewey has declined the invitation to a dinner extended to him by the officers of the Union League club of Brooklyn on the ground of poor health. In view of this fact he has concluded to decline all semi-private invitations extended to him.

DEFEATED THE REBELS.

MacArthur, With 4,000 Men, Encounters 6,000 of the Enemy.

Washington, Aug. 9.—General Otis confirms the report of a battle at San Fernando in the following cable:

Manila, Aug. 9.—Adjutant General, Washington.

MacArthur with four thousand men attacked insurgent army, six thousand strong, concentrated around San Fernando at 5:15 this morning. At ten o'clock a. m. had driven it five miles in direction of Angeles. Casualties few. Attack ordered for seventh instant; rain did not permit movement. Railway from Angeles north badly washed by unprecedented floods of last six weeks, beyond ability of insurgents to repair.

(Signed.) OTIS.

Manila, Aug. 9.—7:10 p. m.—Details of Gen. MacArthur's advance beyond San Fernando show that the Americans covered five miles in the first five hours and at 2 o'clock had advanced six miles along the railway, stretching on each side of it for two miles and resting at night three miles from Angeles, which will be made the northern base of operations, instead of San Fernando, where a garrison of 600 men has been left. The casualties are between thirty and forty. The Filipinos were surprised, expecting the American forces to move against Tico. They followed their usual tactics of holding their trenches until they became too warm and then retreating in disorder. They are now falling back westward toward Poric.

The 12th and 17th regiments had the sharpest engagements.

The country our troops passed over is covered with rice fields and bamboo thickets, the hardest possible ground for marching. The mud, in places, was knee deep.

Angeles is one of the richest towns north of Manila, and is considered to be a better base of operations than San Fernando.

The forces at San Fernando consisted of the Iowa regiment, the Seventeenth regiment, the Ninth regiment, the Twelth regiment, Pell's new Thirty-sixth regiment, a battalion of the Sixteenth regiment, troop E, of the Fourth cavalry and fifteen guns.

The movement had been planned for some time, but was delayed by rains. Finally, two days of sunshine dried the rice fields sufficiently to warrant the attempt.

The American position had long been unpleasant. The rebels almost surrounded the town and fired nearly nightly into it, the Americans not replying except on extreme provocation. It was necessary to keep 500 to 600 men on outpost duty constantly.

REBELS FLEEING.

They Set Fire to Angeles and Then Fled.

Manila, Aug. 11.—General MacArthur's troops remained last night at Calulet. The rebels had evidently fled far beyond rifle range, for the American outposts were not disturbed and not a shot was fired during the night. At daybreak this morning a reconnoitering party, consisting of a battalion of the Seventeenth infantry with one field piece, started up the railroad track toward Angeles, four miles north. The party approached within 1,200 yards of the town and opened fire with the field gun. The Americans were received with a badly directed rifle fire which the battalion of the Seventeenth returned with a few volleys.

The strength of the insurgents at Angeles not being known, the situation was reported to General MacArthur, who did not desire to send reinforcements, and directed the reconnoitering party to return unless the rebels abandoned the town. Soon after the receipt of these orders it became evident that the rebels had set fire to the town and fled, leaving the place to be occupied by the Americans.

A battalion of the Twelfth infantry was also sent on a reconnoitering expedition towards the west, but up to noon no firing had been heard in their direction and no word had been received from them at General MacArthur's headquarters, and it is believed they encountered nothing.

Everything indicates that all the rebels have scattered for miles in every direction aroud Calulet. The insurgents lost heavily in the fighting around Calulet.

It is believed that a hundred were killed and three or four hundred wounded. The Iowa regiment killed 30 in one place, and one company of the Seventeenth suddenly encountered a party of rebels in a trench and killed 12.

The American loss was five killed and 31 wounded, including officers.

The attack was a complete surprise to the insurgents, who had no idea that a movement was intended until the armored car opened a deadly fire with two Gatling guns, a revolving cannon and a six-pounder. The heavy artillery opened on both flanks a moment later. A majority of the Filipinos were asleep when the attack was made.

Men with large bells were heard running among the shacks arousing the soldiers.

The Americans maintained almost a perfect line four miles long, through underbrakes, where they could see nothing ahead. The mud in places was knee deep in the rice fields and jungles, and through the ditches flowed small rivers several feet deep.

The Filipinos tried to ambush the Americans several times, the country in the neighborhod being well adapted to these tactics, but the troops stopped for nothing, forcing their way through or over obstacles and firing whenever they could locate the fleeting enemy. The officers highly commend the recruits of the various regiments.

There is reason to believe the reports recently received that the insurgents are short of ammunition, as well informed natives at Calulet say the insurgents had only 40 rounds of ammunition each, and that five rounds extra were issued just before the fight.

Since the American occupation of San Fernando the rebels have torn up three miles of railway between there and Calulet and it is impossible to get the armored cars more than two miles beyond San Fernando.

THE ADVANCE.

American Lines Now Embrace Much New Territory.

Washington, Aug. 11.—General Otis cabled the War department to-day as follows:

Manila, Aug. 11.

Adjutant General, Washington.

MacArthur has taken possession of Santa Rita, reconnoitered Berac, Angeles and other points. Insurgents driven north. One casualty yesterday noon today. Condition roads makes movements troops difficult, but considered necessary open up this section of country, as it virtually gives control of province of Bataan and relieves inhabitants there.

(Signed) OTIS.

Manila, Aug. 11.—5:10 p. m.—Reconnoitering by small parties continued today. Unavailing attempts were made to get into contact with the enemy. The American troops occupy Calulet, Santa Rita, Bacolor, and Guaga. No further engagements have taken place. The rains have recommenced. The wounded are being brought into Manila.

The United States transport Para, from San Francisco, via Honolulu, has arrived here.

Manila, Aug. 12.—10:40 a. m.—Advices from Calulet, under date of Aug. 11, report that General MacArthur took the Ninth regiment, a battalion of the Twenty-second and a detachment of the First artillery from Calulet to Santa Rita, near Bacolor, on Friday morning. The entrance of the troops into the town was not opposed, the insurgents fleeing as the Americans approached.

The troops had a hard march of ten miles, in some places being obliged to wade waist deep in water. Many were exhausted. The troops will spend the night at Santa Rita and proceed Saturday.

Lieutenant Hazard, of General Wheaton's staff, with five scouts from the Iowa regiment, marched up the railroad into Angeles. A small force of rebels attacked the scouts outside the town, and Lieutenant Hazard sent for reinforcements. General Wheaton's orders, however, were that the Americans should not occupy Angeles,and a force of 600 or 700 rebels appearing, Lieutenant Hazard retired.

AGUINALDO'S FORCES

Made an Unsuccessful Attack on San Luis.

Manila, Aug. 14.—8:40 a. m.—The insurgents have taken the aggressive in the neighborhood of the railroad. On Saturday night they unsuccessfully attacked San Luis, on the Rio Grande, near Calumpit, which is garrisoned by two companies of the Twenty-second infantry. The Americans had one man, a sergeant, killed and two privates wounded.

Yesterday morning a similar affair took place at Gringua, four miles west of Malolos, where another small garrison is stationed as a safeguard against a possible attack upon the railway.

A special train took reinforcements to Malolos and Guiguinto just north of Bulacan.

Manila, Aug. 14.—A reconnoissance Saturday by troops of Gen. Samuel B. M. Young's brigade, with the object of discovering the whereabouts of the enemy near San Mateo, northeast of the San Juan reservoir, about ten miles from Manila, resulted in the occupation of San Mateo.

The American loss was three killed and thirteen wounded, including a lieutenant of the Twenty-first infantry.

Twenty-three of the enemy are known to have been killed.

This is the first action in which Colonel Burt's colored troops participated. They behaved well, their leaders having difficulty in holding them back.

General Young accompanied Captain Parker's column, and was under fire throughout the engagement. It is estimated that the enemy number between 300 and 400 men.

While the Seventeenth infantry, during last Tuesday's battle, was approaching Calulut along the road, the troops saw a group of 50 Filipinos outside the town under a flag of truce. Some, who were in white clothing, held up their hands to signify that they were unarmed.

Captain Hart, with a detachment, advanced cautiously to a point within 200 yards of them when the Filipinos picked up their guns and fired a volley. The Americans dropped into the bushes unhurt on the first movement, and returned the fire. At this the Filipinos ran off.

Word has been received from Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who with 14 members of the crew of the gunboat was captured by the insurgents last April, near Balock on the east coast of Luzon. The message which comes through Spanish prisoners is to the effect that the officer and his men are at Vigan, in the province of South Ilocos, on the west coast of Luzon. All but two are well. Lieutenant Gilmore is allowed a house and a servant and is fairly treated.

Manila, Aug. 15.—8:15 a. m.—A force of United States troops from Quingua, four miles northeast of Malolos, and from Baliuga, about six miles northeast of Quingua, encountered a body of insurgents, estimated at about 500, half way between Bustos and Quingua. In the engagement that ensued, the Filipinos were severely punished and scattered. The Americans lost one man killed.

The insurgent forces are believed to have been under the command of Gen. Pio Del Pilar, and to have had in view the tearing up of the railroad at Bocave and Bigaa, about three miles northeast of Bulacan.

A battalion of the 21st infantry will be sent to those points this afternoon to strengthen the railroad guard and to reconnoitre the country in the direction of Norzagaray, and on the Bustos road.

FOOLING THE FILIPINOS.

Letters Captured Urging Filipinos to Hold Out.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The following cable has been received from General Otis:

Manila, Aug. 10.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Captured letters, high insurgent authority exhorting inhabitants to hold out a little longer; that European recognition will be granted by August 31st, and that present United States administration will be overthrown. (Signed) OTIS.

MAJOR ROCKEFELLER.

He is Still Held a Prisoner by the Filipinos.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The following cable has been received from Gen. Otis:

Manila, Aug. 11.—Adjutant General, Washington. From Southern Luzon report comes that American officer held there prisoner, and description given indicates Major Rockefeller.

(Signed) OTIS.

Major Rockefeller is the officer who disappeared several months ago shortly after his arrival in the Philippines and nothing has been heard of him since.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The secretary of the navy has received the following from Admiral Watson, at Manila:

"Escaped Spanish prisoner reports Gilmore and thirteen other Americans, eight sailors and five soldiers, confined at Vigan July 27. Four sailors in hospital with sore legs.

"Gilmore well treated. Supplies sent by Admiral Dewey never reached."

Departure of Transports.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The following has been received at the War department:

Manila, Aug. 10.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Transport Pennsylvania left Iloilo this morning; Sheridan should leave Manila this evening. (Signed) OTIS.

En Route to Manila.

New York, Aug. 11.—Three hundred and fifty enlisted men and eighteen officers of the United States marine corps left here via the Pennsylvania railroad on a special train to-day for San Francisco where they will go aboard transports and sail for the Philippines.

They are in command of Maj. George F. Elliott.

Manila, Aug. 15.—6 p. m.—The United States war ships Baltimore and Concord have made an unsuccessful attempt to tow off the transport Hooker (formerly the Panama), which grounded in the north channel off Corregidor Island a week ago. It is now believed to be impossible to float the Hooker.

NO FILIBUSTERING.

General Brooke Instructed to Prevent Such Expeditions.

New York, Aug. 9.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: General Brooke was given instructions to-day to prevent at all hazards any filibustering expedition in Jiminez's interest leaving Cuba.

The charge d'affaires of the Dominican republic in this country has called the attention of the authorities to the contemplated expedition, and he was assured that everything possible would be done to prevent any such proceeding.

For Straight Ticket.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 9.—Hon. W. J. Stone, of Missouri, acting chairman of the Democratic national committee, has written a letter to National Committeeman Urey Woodson, of Kentucky, expressing the hope that Kentucky Democrats will unite on the ticket nominated at Louisville.

TERRIFIC HURRICANE,

Devastated Islands of West Indian Group.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The secretary of War to-day received the following report from General Davis, commanding in Porto Rico, on the cyclone of last Tuesday:

"San Juan, Porto Rico, Aug. 9.—Hurricane of extreme violence passed over Porto Rico yesterday. The principal military loss at San Juan on temporary company barracks wholly destroyed, and some quartermaster property damaged. No personal injuries yet reported but all wires are down. No injury to shipping here save two small local schooners sunk, two sailors drowned. San Juan lights temporarily disabled. Cable reports from Ponce say all shipping is ashore. Custom house sheds badly damaged and goods stored therein. Messengers from two interior posts tell of barracks unroofed and personal and public property damaged. The losses by the inhabitants is very great and extreme suffering must result. The last hurricane as severe as this was in 1876, when owing to loss of houses, fruit and provisions there was famine. I would suggest public notice in the United States to the effect that contributions of food, clothing and money for the destitute would be received with the greatest gratitude and will be applied strictly to relief of destitute. Have appointed a board to supervise destitution. There are many thousands of familes who are entirely homeless and very great distress must follow.

(Signed.) "DAVIS,
"Commanding."

Paris, Aug. 10.—Advices from La Pointe-A-Pitre, Island of Guadaloupe, say the cyclone did enormous damage in the interior of that island, a number of coffee and cocoa estates being devastated. Le Mourle, a suburb, was half destroyed. There were a number of fatalities.

St. Jean advices say the cyclone caused great destruction in Porto Rico, whence it passed northward to Dominica and thence to Cape Haytien and the eastern end of Cuba.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 10.—Turks island reports that the cyclone passed during the night after doing trifling damage. The center of the disturbance is apparently progressing northward towards the American coast.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 10.—The island of Montserrat, British West Indies, was completely devastated by a hurricane Monday. All the churches, estates and villages were destroyed and nearly one hundred persons were killed. In addition many were injured and rendered homeless and terrible distress exists among the sufferers.

The Storm at Ponce.

Ponce, Aug. 11.—The worst storm ever experienced here struck this place Tuesday morning at nine o'clock and lasted two hours. It came from the northwest. Ponce was flooded at midnight and at least three hundred persons are drowned. Two hundred bodies, mostly those of poor people and including many children, have been recovered.

All the buildings are damaged and hundreds have been destroyed.

The soldiers and firemen worked all night, heroically saving lives.

There is no drinking water, gas, ice or electric light.

The commissary stores at Playa were destroyed, the city is short of food, and the army officers are distributing rations.

Fifteen vessels in the harbor were driven ashore.

The weather bureau predicted the storm, but it is claimed Ponce was not warned.

A mob of 1,000 persons threatened the alcade, Porrata Doria, but they were dispersed by the Fifth cavalry. The alcade has been deposed on account of negligence. Major Myers, of the Eleventh infantry, is acting as alcade, in response to popular demand.

The sum of $5,000 will be needed to clean the streets. The sanitary condition is serious and assistance is needed.

All the crops are totally ruined, the wires are all down and little news is obtainable from the interior.

Abonita, including the barracks, has been destroyed; but no lives were lost there.

Juan Diaz has been devastated. Forty-six lives were lost there.

Arroyo, Guamao, Salinos and San Isabel are reported to have been totally demolished.

The railroad between Ponce and Yauco has been destroyed and the military road is impassable. The river is flowing over the road for two miles.

Mayaguey escaped serious injury.

Bananas are the sole food here.

The people have gone to San Juan and its vicinity, which are comparatively uninjured.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Aug. 11.—A courier who has arrived from Humacao brings information of the complete destruction of that city, which had a population of 8,000. Only two buildings in the place are standing. The loss of life was large, it being known that 64 persons were killed. The injured number 200. Among the killed were a Mrs. Carlson, an American, and a discharged United States soldier, named North. The property loss is placed at $2,000,000.

In Yabucoa, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, every house is down with the exception of one. Twenty persons were killed.

The total number of deaths thus far reported in San Juan is 136.

Reports of the effects of Tuesday's hurricane received from the interior say that the coffee and fruit crops are totally destroyed and that thousands of people are destitute. Communication is only possible on foot. The military road is strewn with trees, bowlders and debris and is absolutely impassible for vehicles. The towns of Aibonito and Cayey are wrecked. Four persons were killed at Catano. The oil works of the Standard Oil company were destroyed. The loss on this property is $150,000.

Arroyo, on the south coast has been destroyed. 16 lives were lost there and the town is still submerged in water.

At Guayamo the houses are still standing. Seven persons were killed there. A number of houses were pillaged, squads of soldiers were unable to maintain order and starvation threatens the population. The water supply of San Juan has been stopped. The Coamo Springs hotel has been wrecked. It belongs to the Porto Rico Company, of Philadelphia.

RELIEF FOR PORTO RICO.

Prompt Responses Made to Secretary Root's Appeal.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Responses to the appeal of Secretary Root for aid for the suffering and destitute in Porto Rico are coming in from the mayors of the different cities in the most gratifying manner. Promises of money, food and clothing are made, and it is said that the work of relief will be commenced at once and pushed with all vigor.

The war department is already assured of having a full ship load for the McPherson, which sails next Monday. In addition to the rice and peas ordered by the subsistence department, the ship will be filled with donations that have been generously offered. The secretary has designated the Bank of North America, New York, as the repository for funds, and Col. B. F. Jones, chief quartermaster, to receive supplies and provisions. His office is in the army building, on Whitehall street, New York.

ONE THOUSAND DEAD.

This as the Result of the Storm in Porto Rico.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The following are the despatches received by the War department from General Davis:

"San Juan, P. R., via Hartl.

"The true state of affairs throughout the island not yet known because of total destruction of all telegraphic connections and great destruction on all roads. No more than one-fourth towns yet heard from, but enough is known to warrant the statement that one-fifth of the dwellings in the island are totally destroyed, and the owners are without any shelter or any food beyond what has been saved from the debris. The coffee crop and most of the trees are ruined, and thus reliance for support is gone. Fully one-third of the people subsist entirely on fruit and a small degree on Tubas. All the former is destroyed, and much of the latter are rotting in the ground. Great many thousands of cattle are drowned, and the debris carried down by the rivers is strewn over the ocean with the wreck of the storm and the dead bodies of animals. The deaths from falling walls and drowning will number more than a thousand, and may be several times this number. The state of distress is very great, and when green fruits saved from the debris are consumed the suffering will be very great. I am relieving the situation everywhere within reach as much as possible, but in out-of-the-way places are many thousands who cannot be reached for some time.

"While I have not yet full data I repeat the estimate will be at least 100,000 people homeless and destitute.

"Relief ration proposed one pound of food per day (composed of seven ounces of beans, seven ounces of rice and two ounces of codfish). In addition to the food ordered by the McPherson I ask that 2,500 tons, above proportions, should be shipped next week. Before this is consumed I will have full data respecting future needs, but I fear extensive issues of provisions will be necessary for several months. I shall push work on the roads and give employment to as many as possible. I hope the charitable people of the states will contribute food, clothing, medicines and money. Colonel Hofer, chief surgeon of the department is chairman of the board of relief, and auxiliary boards are organizing all the towns. Five military posts not yet heard from. DAVIS."

General Davis' second despatch:

"San Juan, P. R., via Hayti,
"Aug. 13, '99.

"Further but still incomplete reports confirm previous cable reports as conservative. Suggest an appointment of officer in New York to receive relief funds and supplies cabling quantities and kinds shipped on each boat. Colonel Hofer medical department charge relief work here. Should be shipped this week not less than 2,500 tons food. Best to be sent beans, rice and cheap grade codfish. Cotton clothing and coarse cotton goods in piece, needles and thread also needed. Money will be applied in assisting to rebuild houses and huts and hire help. I recommend that bags for sugar and coffee, all kinds of rough lumber for building and fencing, hooks, staves and hoops for sugar packing and galvanized iron and nails for roofing purposes be placed on first list. I have authorized employment of labor for rebuilding barracks at Cayeya and Aibomao, wholly destroyed.

FROM CUBA.

KNOWLEDGE OF FARMING.

That is What the People of Cuba Are Most in Need Of.

Havana, Aug. 9.—The last troops stationed in this city left here this morning for Quemados, leaving only those garrisoning Morro Castle and the outlying forts.

The Patria says the scheme to make model farm schools instead of an agricultural engineering school is excellent, and adds:

"Cuba needs plenty of practical agriculturists, such as could be made on model farms, to initiate better means of cultivation. There should also be a theoretical side institution to study the production of extracts from fruits and vegetables."

The municipality of Havana has asked Governor Ludlow to authorize the expenditure of $500,000 per year for public schools.

SUANISH CRUELTY.

Example Made of Offenders in City of Havana.

Havana, Aug. 11.—The efforts of those who have been trying to make an example of some one for cruelty to animals have at last been successful. Police Lieutenant Metcalf yesterday gave orders to arrest two men, one for holding a mule and the other for beating the animal with a club. They were fined ten dollars each.

Senor Lanuza, secretary of justice, has presented a project to Gov. Gen. Brooke to extend the vacations of the scholars and teachers of the public and municipal schools from Aug. 25 to Sept. 15, in order to open the schools after the proposed reforms in the board of public instruction are approved.

An order has been issued to the police to take notice of all persons unemployed, in order to furnish them with work immediately. A month later a rigorous law against vagrants will be enacted, directing the detention of idlers, who will then be sent to the forts.

Gen. Brooke has ordered Senor Yanez, secretary of the department of public works, to order the civil governors of the provinces to report on the condition of the principal roads in their respective provinces with a view of undertaking immediate repairs.

SITUATION IN CUBA.

Colonel Kennon Discusses it With the President.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Colonel L. W. V. Kennon had a long talk with the President to-day regarding the situation in Cuba. Colonel Kennon has been on General Brooke's staff at Havana as adjutant general for civil affairs. He arrived at the hotel in company with General Guy V. Henry, and was immediately ushered into the President's rooms. He talked with President McKinley for nearly an hour and went over the entire Cuban situation. Being interviewed, Colonel Kennon said the situation in Cuba was satisfactory, and work of changing the civil laws to conform to American ideas and customs was progressing rapidly. Colonel Kennon left at noon for Washington, D. C., to talk over the Cuban situation with Secretary of War Root, and from there he will proceed to Fort Logan, Denver, Colo., to take command of the Thirty-fourth regiment, U. S. volunteers, which is being recruited there.

Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, also called on the President to-day in relation to affairs in the islands of San Domingo, in which Mr. Weed has large property interests.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

About 18,000 Troops Will Reach Manila by November 30.

New York, Aug. 10.—A special to The Tribune from Washington says:

The schedule of the army transports for raising the force in the Philippines to 50,000 men has been completed, and will be delivered to Secretary Root to-day. It shows that if additional steamers are chartered, about 18,000 soldiers can be sent across the Pacific to reach Manila by the end of November. The remaining 2,000, which it is proposed to send to General Otis if he needs them, will be sent by way of the Suez canal. The latter route consumes nearly two months, and if the war department is compelled to wait until the renovation of the Atlantic transports Thomas and Logan are finished, the troops on these vessels cannot reach Manila before January 1.

The troops to be sent to the Philippines are as follows:

Regular recruits now at San Francisco, 3,500; eight troops of Third cavalry, 965; United States Marine battalion, 400; recruits for the skeleton regiments at Manila, 1,900; ten volunteer infantry regiments, 13,000; total, 19,855.

Seventeen vessels are available for transportation of these troops.

Loss is $125,000.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 11.—During a heavy storm last night the flint glass works of John Murray and company were struck by lightning and destroyed. Loss, $125,000.

Beveridge Has Arrived.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 9.—United States Senator Beveridge arrived last night from the Orient, on the steamer Empress of China.

THE SATURNUS.

Admiral Watson Gives Details of Its Destruction.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The navy department has received the following cable relative to the burning of the Saturnus by the insurgents, which were reported in the press cables several days ago, and also the shelling of San Fernando, reported on Wednesday:

Manila, Aug. 11.—Secretary of Navy: On Aug. 2 gunboat Pampanga, Lieutenant, junior grade, McNamee, patrolling Lingayen bay, Luzon island, found the American steamer Saturnus on the beach, San Fernando, insurgents having robbed her of cargo. Naval Cadet Woodward, in a dinghy,secured hawser around rudder post of steamer under a musketry fire from strong intrenchments. Pampanga returned hot fire, but could not move the steamer. Insurgents burned the vessel. Have sent the Yorktown to punish piratical act. On Aug. 7 the Yorktown and Concord and the gunboats Callao and Pampanga entered Porto San Fernando and found entrenchments encircling water front, fully manned. Non-combattants were seen thronging the substantial warehouses on the north side of the town. The vessels refrained from firing in their direction. The first shell from the Yorktown was answered without delay by field guns and musketry fire; the vessel shelled the town 45 minutes. Extent of damage can not be ascertained. Pampanga remained there; the Concord and Callao are also patrolling Lyangayen bay, Luzon island; the Yorktown returned to Manila. I have sent particulars by mail.

Climate of Manila delightful now; no vessel can be detached; all are needed to prevent unauthorized trading.

WATSON.

FIGHTING THE TRUST.

Attorney General of Nebraska Brings Suit Against Standard.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 12.—Attorney General Smyth to-day began proceedings in the district court of this county against the Standard Oil Company, under the Nebraska anti-trust law. He asks that the company, which he alleges is a trust and controls the price at which petroleum and its products are to be sold, be ousted from the state and enjoined from doing business therein. The petition not only names the Standard Oil Company as defendant, but a number of other firms and corporations which alleges to be owned and controlled by the Standard Oil Company. The attorney general announced his intention to bring similar action against other alleged trusts shortly.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THREATENES OOM PAUL.

Queen's Speech at the Prorogation of Parliament.

London, Aug. 9.—The queen's speech at the prorogation of parliament to-day contained the following statements:

"My Lords and Gentlemen:—My relations with the other powers continue friendly.

"The conference summoned by the Emperor of Russia to consider measures for promoting the maintenance of peace has completed its sittings. Although the result of its deliberations did not fully correspond with the lofty aims which it was summoned to accomplish, it has met with a considerable measure of success. The institution of a permanent tribunal of arbitration can not fail to diminish the frequency of war, while the ext

WASHINGTON.

CENSUS OF CUBA.

Enumeration Will Be as Complete as Possible.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The secretary of war has directed that the census of Cuba shall be completed by January 1 next, and Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, of the inspector general's department, will be assigned to take general charge of the work, with headquarters at Havana. General Sanger was in command of one of the military departments of Cuba for several months after the Spanish evacuation, and has been recently engaged in special duty here in connection with the administration of affairs in our insular possessions.

The manner in which the census is to be taken has been practically determined as a result of numerous conferences held between the Cuban officials and the authorities of the War department and census office.

The immediate taking of the census will be under a Cuban official in each district. Each will have a force of Cuban enumerators, but the number of these is yet to be decided. The final tabulation of the counts will be made at the census office in Washington.

So far as decided upon the question to be asked will be as follows:

Name, age, sex, color; trade, occupation or profession; married or single, or other family relation; sanitary condition of houses, disposal of garbage and of foecal matter; ability to read or write; ability to speak or understand the English language, and what elementary knowledge makes it probable that this understanding of English will be acquired; nationality, whether Cuban or Spaniard; property, ownership or rental; area of land cultivated, and kinds of crops; schools and numbers of scholars in attendance, and number of days attended.

The conferences are still in progress, and may develop change, yet the census will be brought as far as possible within the above general scope.

DEMOCRATIC LIE

Set at Rest by a Statement From Dick.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The following statement from Col. Dick relative to the Ohio campaign sets at rest some fool stories that have recently been circulated by the Democratic press:

Asked about the press statement that Senator Foraker would not be asked to take the stump for Nash, Dick replied:

"It is absolutely untrue. We will avail ourselves of the services of every speaker we can. The campaign will be opened about the middle of September. I will decide soon when, where and by whom it will be done.

"Joseph Benson Foraker will be the next Senator from Ohio, if the legislature happens to be Republican. I am not a candidate for the senate. Don't want to succeed Foraker. Reports to the contrary are untrue."

"What about the report that the Kurtzites seek to control the next legislature?"

"I don't know. It may be true. I shouldn't be surprised if it is true. If I were a candidate for the senate at the next election, I think I would look after the incoming legislature, as many of them will be second termers who will have a hand in the senatorial election. I think Senator Foraker is looking out for himself."

INDIA'S GOLD STANDARD.

Reason Why It Will be Strictly Maintained.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Diplomatic quarters copies of the report just presented to the house of parliament by the committee which investigated the currency of India, have been received. It is on this report that Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, has based his announcement within the last few days that India would go to the gold standard. The report says:

"To re-open the Indian mints to silver without an international agreement, would necessarily result, according to all past experience in renewing the instability of exchange between India and gold standard countries. It is generally recognized that fluctuations of exchange constitute an obstacle to international trade.

"Four-fifths of the foreign trade to India is with gold standard countries, and for this reason it is desirable that India should have the same measure of value as those countries.

"A no less important consideration is that an established gold standard is the simplest and most effective means of attracting capital."

MILES AND ROOT.

The Secretary Reticent Concerning The Interview.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Major General Miles had a conference of more than half an hour with the secretary of War today. Secretary Root said that the conference was devoted to military matters but would not speak definitely as to their character. When it was suggested that there were rumors that he was consulting Gen. Miles with reference to a change of commanders in the Philippines, he said he had nothing to say on that subject. It is known, however, that Gen. Miles brought up the recent order of Secretary Alger upon the inspector general's department. That portion of the order which places the bureau under the direction of the secretary of War, and omits the commanding general of the army, as was the case in the former regulations, is not satisfactory, it is said, to Gen. Miles.

THE PENSION REPORT.

Pensions Paid Out and the Number of Pensioners.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The report of Commissioner of Pensions Evans for the fiscal year ended June 30, shows total disbursements of $138,253,923, leaving a balance of $1,857,188 in the treasury out of the $140,000,000 appropriated. The total number of pensioners on the roll June 30 was 991,519, a decrease of 2,195.

There were 40,991 names added to the roll and 43,186 dropped. The report shows that the pension roll is decreasing. The war with Spain brought a total of 16,986 claims, of which number but 295 have been allowed.

A recapitulation shows that out of a total of 111,387 claims filed, 89,054 certificates were issued.

AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Returns Show Substantial Increase at Several Points.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Returns of United States shipping commissioners (except Norfolk), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, show 75,106 shipments and re-shipments of seamen, and 45,444 discharges, compared with 72,643 shipments and re-shipments and 43,752 discharges for the previous fiscal year. The increase is chiefly at Boston, San Francisco and Port Townsend. Shipping commissioners at New York and San Francisco have co-operated without extra pay with the war department in shipping crews for army transports. Such shipments in New York numbered 7,059. While the work of the service was considerably greater than during the previous years, the cost to the government was $51,727 the past year, compared with $58,387 for the previous year.

Of 120,550 shipments and discharges 35,627 were at New York, 30,441 at San Francisco, 13,043 at Boston, 10,442 at New Orleans, and 8,014 at Philadelphia. Of 75,106 shipments, including in many cases repeated voyages of the same seamen, 27,009 were Americans, 16,117 were Scandinavians, 13,722 British, chiefly from British North America, 6,711 Germans and the balance of other nations, including many Portuguese on the Massachusetts coast. Shipments in the deep sea trade across the Atlantic and Pacific were 11,542 on steamships, and 7,262 on sail vessels. Owing to repeated voyages the shipments on steam ships, however, represent less than 2,500 individual seamen. Shipment, before a commissioner is optional in the coasting trade or trade to British North America, the West Indies, Mexico and Central America, so the returns give no indication of the number of merchant seamen in these trades.

SOLDIERS' MAIL.

Government Careful to Secure Most Prompt Delivery.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Interesting, as evincing the government's efforts to push mail for the soldiers to the front with all haste, is a communication received at the post office department from San Francisco, reporting on a telegraphic order of July 27, to comply with a request of General Otis to have mail for the First Montana and First South Dakota regiments sent to Nagasaki for delivery. This order was received there at 2 p. m. The next despatch of mails for Nagasaki was from Vancouver, B. C., July 31, to catch which the mail had to go forward on a train leaving San Francisco at 7 o'clock, 5 hours later. But a day or two prior, the report says, the transport Solace arrived at San Francisco with about 60 sick and disabled soldiers from the First Montana and over 100 from the First South Dakota. Their rosters were hastily sent for but were not finally delivered to the superintendent of mails till after 5 o'clock. Meantime all the mail for the men on the Solace had been sorted by regiments and companies and more than 400 letters, due them, held out and sent to the Presidio for delivery. The balance was forwarded on the 7 o'clock train.

HOBSON REPORTS.

Hero of the Merrimac Tells About Sunken Spanish Ships.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson has been heard from by the navy department for the first time at any length since he was assigned to duty in charge of the Spanish ships raised from Manila harbor and now undergoing repairs at Hong Kong. His report is unusually interesting, dealing in general questions, such as the need of a large dock yard in the Orient, the increasing shipping of Manila and the prospect that Manila will succeed Hong Kong as the emporium of the East, the value of Chinese labor in all branches of industry, etc. He also says the three Spanish ships which are completed will be worth to the government about $610,000, and he contemplates trying to raise three more Spanish vessels now at the bottom of Manila bay. The letter is addressed to Rear Admiral Hychborn, chief of the bureau of construction, and is dated at Hong Kong, July 17.

DON'T LIKE "UNITED."

Protests Against Its Use Instead of the U.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—Since the recent publication of the design accepted for the United States building at the Paris exposition the State department has been overwhelmed with letters from all parts of the country in which the writers protest against the use of the letter V for the letter U in the words, "United States of America," which are to be inscribed over the main portal of the building. The stand is taken that the old-fashioned letter U would be much more appropriate and becoming of the vaunted simplicity of the American republic than would be the substitution of the letter V, more artistic. A deluge of these protests were addressed to the president at Plattsburg, and to a number of them the reply was returned that the question had been referred to Commissioner General Peck and that the decision would rest with him.

JAPANESE PORTS.

More of Them Opened to Trade Under New Treaty.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The State department announces by imperial ordinance of July 12, 1899, the following Japan ports will be opened to foreign commerce as soon as the new treaties become operative: Shimizu, Taketoyo, Yokkaichi, Shimonoseki, Moji, Hakota, Karatsu, Kuchinotsu, Misumi, Izuhara, Sasuna, Shishimi, Nawa, Hamada, Sakai, Miyazu, Tsuruga, Nanawo (South Bay), Fushiki, Otaru, Kushiro, Muroran.

At the port of Muroran, Mugi (Barley, wheat, rye, oats, etc.), sulphur, coal and other commodities, designated by the minister of finance, only, can be exports.

If in any of the ports named the total amount of imports and exports falls short of 50,000 yen the port is to be closed.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Both Show an Increase Over July of One Year Ago.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States shows that during July the imports of merchandise amounted to $59,025,178, an increase, as compared with July 1898, of about $9,000,000. The exports of domestic merchandise amounted to $92,958,486, an increase of over $20,000,000. During the seven months of the last calendar year the dutiable imports of merchandise exceed those of the corresponding period in 1898 by nearly $33,000,000, and the domestic exports were nearly $8,000,000 less than for the corresponding months in 1898.

New $2 Silver Certificate.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The bureau of engraving and printing is now engaged in printing a new $2 silver certificate, which will be ready for issue in a few days, to take the place of the present certificate of that denomination. The officials of the treasury department have striven to produce a note which would not only be artistic but would be as difficult as possible to counterfeit.

National Hay Association.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 11.—The National Hay Association wound up its session yesterday with the election of the following officers: President, James W. Sale, Bluffton, Ind.; first vice president, John D. Carscallon, Jersey City; second vice president, Peter Keil, Pittsburg; secretary and treasurer, F. W. Collins, Cincinnati, re-elected. Baltimore was chosen as the next place of meeting on the second Tuesday of August, 1900.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
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Will End the Philippine War

New York, Aug. 15.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Orders are expected within a few days directing the organization of five new volunteer regiments for the Philippines. While a final decision on the matter of enlisting still more troops has not yet been made, the fact that Secretary Root is already considering the question of officers for the regiments, indicates the strong probability that they will be organized.

Secretary Root is determined that the fall campaign shall end the insurrection, and that Gen. Otis may have no excuse for failure to bring it to a close, he purposes giving him as large an army as conditions may show is necessary. The proposed new regiments may be sent immediately after the ten volunteer regiments already enlisted, should the necessity for them be demonstrated. Should it be apparent when these commands have been recruited that Otis' force is still not sufficient to control the situation, recruiting will continue until all of the volunteers authorized by congress have been enlisted.

The recruiting for the ten new regiments continues, although they have their complement of men, and the overflow may serve as a nucleus for the new regiments. It is the expectation of the department that enough men for eighteen volunteer regiments will be obtained by the middle of September.

ADDITIONAL TIME.

Given General Otis to End the War.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Gen. Otis will not be relieved of his command, but will be given additional time to accomplish more in the way of crushing the rebellion and failing to achieve a greater degree of success will be military governor and intrusted with governmental affairs.

General Miles will not be sent to the Philippines, but will remain here in the capacity of military adviser of Secretary Root. He will be given full recognition as commanding general.

General Merritt has been consulted by Secretary Root in reference to assuming command in the field in the event of the failure of General Otis. Generals MacArthur and Lawton are also being considered, and may be intrusted with the field operations if a change is decided upon.

After consulting with the President, Secretary Root upon his return began active preparations for conducting the final campaign in the Philippines. While extremely reticent and declining to discuss details, everything possible will be done to rush a big army to Manila.

Recruiting will be continued, and all available troops hurried to the Philippines. The provisional army of 35,000 men will be enlisted, and if more troops are necessary congress will be asked to authorize them. It is hoped, however, that the rebellion will be crushed before congress meets.

It is intended to send a force of 70,000 men to the Philippines at the earliest possible moment. General Otis was cabled asking for information regarding the regiments being organized there. Secretary Root wanted to know if Otis could enlist enough volunteers to fill those regiments and asked if it would be necessary to send troops from this country to fill them.

President McKinley has no desire to humiliate General Otis and will not permit this to be done, and for this reason has given General Otis additional time in which to accomplish definite results. If General Otis does not accomplish what is expected of him at the proper time, he will be confined to the duties of a military governor or may be called here to participate in a conference with Admiral Dewey and Professor Schurman in regard to the Philippine situation.

While the full extent of Secretary Root's conference with General Merritt cannot be ascertained, it is known the Philippine situation was discussed, and General Merritt expressed his willingness to conduct the campaign if this is desired by the President and Secretary Root.

No date has been fixed when General Otis' day of grace will end or Merritt, Lawton, or MacArthur placed in command of active field operations. It is intended the change, if it is made, shall be brought about without friction, and that harmony shall be maintained.

General Merritt is considered the logical commander, as his rank is equal that of General Miles and it was originally intended he should conduct these operations.

While General Miles will not be sent to the Philippines he will be permitted to take an active part in the management of the campaign. It has been determined General Miles can be of more service here than at Manila. This is satisfactory to General Miles, who, while willing to take active command, now prefers to remain here.

The conditions under which the commanding general would go to the East are that he be given all the troops he asked for and the cable between Manila and Washington should be virtually cut, leaving General Miles to manage the campaign without suggestions from here.

Troops and supplies will be rushed to the Philippines and recruiting will be hurried. The transportation facilities will be increased, and equipment for men in excess of number believed to be actually necessary will be provided. These plans are the result of Secretary Root's conference with the President at Lake Champlain.

IOWA DEMOCRATS.

Platform Will Contain Usual Array of Bogie Men.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 15.—The advance guard of politicians and delegates arrived to-day for the Democratic state convention to be held to-morrow and the Populist convention the day after. Nearly all of those on hand are silver men, and it is apparent that William J. Bryan, who is expected to be on hand, will be heartily received and that the convention will give its unqualified indorsement to the Chicago platform. The resolutions will handle the subject of trusts without gloves. There is little doubt, too, that the effort will be clearly made to bring out, in the platform, the alleged intimate relations between the trusts and the Republican protective tariff system. But more than all, the emphasis of the declaration will be laid on those planks relating to the aggressions of organized capital. The trusts, the combines, the alleged failure of the Republican party and administration to honestly oppose these aggressions—these will be made the strong and pivotal planks of the platform. The stand of the convention in regard to the question of territorial expansion is more or less doubtful if the talks with the delegates already on the field may be taken as an indication of the sentiments of the convention as a whole. The tendency to fuse with the Populists will probably result in the gubernatorial nomination going to S. H. Bashor, of Waterloo, who is a fusionist of the most pronounced type.

CLEVELAND STRIKE.

Company Thinks It Over, but Striker Say It's Just Begun.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 14.—The fifth week of the second strike of the employes of the Cleveland Electric railway opened to-day. The reward of the company of $10,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons guilty of placing explosives on the street car tracks has resulted in active work by scores of detectives. The company regards the strike as ended, but President Bryan says it has just begun.

"We are just getting down to business," said Bryan, "and people may expect a long struggle unless the company surrenders."

THE YAQUIS DISPERSED.

Decisive Battle Ends in Defeat and Flight.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—A special to the Times-Herald from Guaymas, Mex., says:

Military operations in the Yaqui valley culminated on Friday in a series of engagements and the final rout and dispersal of the Indians.

The Yaquis in rebellion had concentrated their forces at Vicam, on the south bank. Gen. Torres began offensive operations on Thursday. After a sharp engagement, the Indians fled, leaving 30 dead on the field. The Mexican loss was 10 killed and 22 wounded.

Gen. Torres returned to Orrin for the night, and at 4:30 o'clock the next morning he began the march to Vicam. The troops dislodged the Yaquis and killed four. Five of the Twelfth battalion and one man of the National Guard were wounded. Following the enemy closely, Gen. Torres found another force of Indians entrenched behind the bank of the irrigation canal, where the road crosses. After half an hour of fighting, the Yaquis were driven from this position with a loss of six killed. One Mexican sergeant and three soldiers were wounded.

The Yaquis are now scattered in small parties, but it is not likely that they will concentrate again. The rest of the campaign will probably consist of hunting out the renegades from their hiding places.

Nogales, A. T., Aug. 15.—The miners are beginning to gain confidence in the ability of the Mexican government to hold the Yaquis on their reservation. Marshall P. Wright, owner of extensive property in Yaqui valley, after consultation with the authorities, has started on a tour of inspection of his camps and mines. He does not regard the undertaking as hazardous, although he must travel overland 135 miles.

CHINESE ROBBERS AND SOLDIERS.

Latter Repulsed by the Former With Great Slaughter.

Canton, Aug. 15.—Five hundred soldiers were surrounded at Cotkon, on the West River, by 10,000 robbers, and a desperate fight occurred, ending in a victory for the robbers, who have hoisted their flags upon all commanding points and occupied the villages in the vicinity. Two hundred and fifty soldiers were killed and 100 wounded.

Two thousand more troops left Canton yesterday.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The dispatch from Canton is in line with apprehensions expressed to the state department in a recent report from Consul Wildman at Hong Kong, who gave an account of the prevalence of piracy and brigandage. It was stated that large towns along the river were headquarters for these piratical parties, and that they practically dominated the navigation of the river. The intimation was given that as the Chinese were powerless to cope with the evil, "it would seem that it will have to be overcome by British gunboats."

FROM SEATTLE.

Third Cavalry Will Embark for the Philippines.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 15.—Lieut. Col. H. W. Wessel, jr., commander of the Third cavalry, is expected here to-night. With him are the three remaining troops of the detachment. On the transports everything is rapidly approaching that stage of perfect preparedness required by the war department. Electric lighting plants, electric ventilating machinery, have been installed. Quarters for the horses have been erected, equipage and the paraphernalia of a regiment of cavalry are ready to be placed aboard in a hurry when the order to embark comes from Washington.

Capt. Richard Chilcott, superintendent of transportation, has reported to Capt. Robinson that the transport Garonne would be ready to sail Thursday, August 17. This will be three days in advance of the expected date, as the quartermaster general has figured that the troops and horses would not arrive here in time to sail before August 20.

TO WELCOME THE TENTH.

President McKinley Will be Invited to Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 15.—A committee composed of Governor William A. Stone, Robert Pitcairn, of the Pennsylvania railroad, and E. M. Bigelow, of this city, will arrive in Plattsburg, N. Y., to-day, where they will meet President McKinley and extend to him an invitation to be present in Pittsburg upon the return of the Tenth regiment.

The committee will press upon the President the general desire of western Pennsylvanians and the friends of the Tenth to have him here upon their return, and it is expected the matter will be presented to him in such a light that he will find it hard to refuse. President McKinley has already expressed his desire to be here and shake the hand of every member of the regiment.

WHEELER AT HONOLULU.

The Old General Handsomely Entertained in That City.

Honolulu, Aug. 3., via Victoria, B. C., Aug. 11.—The transport Tartar, with General Wheeler aboard, arrived here August 1, and sailed August 3. General Wheeler was handsomely entertained during his stay here. The transports Newport and Ohio arrived to-day, and will sail to-morrow or Saturday.

The supreme court of Hawaii to-day rendered a decision in petition of A. Humphreys against Attorney General Cooper, for unprofessional conduct. The court says that the acts complained of were done in Cooper's official capacity as attorney general, a member of a coordinate branch of the government, and therefore cannot be reached by this proceeding, but that for them he must be brought to the bar of public opinion.

MRS. LANGTRY MARRIED.

Weds an English Youth of Twenty-Eight Years.

London, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Lily Langtry, the actress, was married July 27, at the Island of Jersey, to Hugo Gerald De Bathe, 28 years of age, the eldest son of Sir Henry Percival De Bathe, bart., a retired general and Crimean veteran. The ceremony was private, the only witness being Mrs. Langtry's daughter. The Prince of Wales is said to have been in the confidence of the pair, and he sent them a telegram of congratulations. The wedding occurred the day "Mr. Jersey's" (Mrs. Langtry's?) horse Merman won the Goodwood cup.

Sir Henry De Bathe has seats in Devonshire, Sussex and County Meath, to which the bridegroom is heir.

SPANISH WAR OFFICERS.

Secretary Root Asks the Governors for Names.

New York, Aug. 14.—A special to the world from Washington says: Secretary Root has sent a telegram to governors of states asking for the names of two officers of each volunteer regiment in the Spanish war. As all regiments now ordered are fully officered, these must be for new regiments which the administration contemplates raising.

It is thought very likely that orders for them will be issued early in the week.

CANAL COMMISSION.

Fourteen Members of it Have Arrived at Managua.

Managua, Nicaragua, Aug. 10.—Telegrams from Greytown report the arrival there of fourteen members of the United States canal commission and forty more are expected in a few days to reestudy the proposed canal routes across Nicaragua.

All are reported to be in good health. The Nicaraguan congress continues in session.

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INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

Routed by the Government Forces in San Domingo.

Puerto Plata, Aug. 15.—The government forces commanded by Gen. Escoboza have defeated the insurgents. The rout was almost a massacre. The wounded on both sides are numerous. The engagement is considered by the government as decisively ending the Jiminex uprising.

The government plan for the gradual withdrawal of paper money from circulation has established confidence. Short-term bills of exchange on Europe sell for 300 per cent silver. The Dominicans almost without exception are for the use of American money.

THE TRUST CONFERENCE.

Two-Night Mass Meetings Will Be Held.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—The committee of arrangements for the conference on combinations and trusts, called by the Civic Federation to meet in Chicago, Sept. 13-16, has decided to hold the regular sessions in Central Music Hall with two night mass meetings at the Auditorium.

Of the thirty-five state delegations being appointed fifteen have been reported to the committee, the rest being expected before Sept. 1.

Acceptances already received besides those of state delegations chosen by governors, bear the names of many prominent men from all parts of the country, the attorney generals and labor commissioners of twenty states being among the number.

The Tariff Reform League of New York asked that a special session be devoted to the question of the relation of protective tariff to trusts. As representatives from the Protective Tariff League, of New York, and the Home Market club, of Boston, will be present to represent the tariff side of the question, the committee of arrangements will recommend that the request be granted.

ADMIRAL DEWEY

Confined on Board the Olympia With a Fever.

Leghorn, Italy, Aug. 14.—Admiral Dewey to-day remained on board his flagship, the United States cruiser Olympia, which arrived here at noon yesterday, from Naples, being ill with fever. The captain of the vessel received the visits of officials and others in his place.

James A. Smith, United States consul at Leghorn, accompanied by Edward C. Cramer, the United States consul at Florence, visited the Olympia to-day for the purpose of taking leave of Admiral Dewey.

The newspapers Gazzetta and Il Telegrafo, of this place, have published biographies of the "Victor of Cavite."

THE INDIAN RUPEE.

Its Valuation for Dutiable Purposes is Determined.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has rendered a decision in which he holds that for dutiable purposes the value of the rupee of India is the value at which the consular certificate, which accompanies the importation, shows it passes current in India. The board of general appraisers of New York in passing upon this case held that the dutiable value of the rupee was the value placed upon it by the director of the mint for the quarter covering the shipment. The Treasury department takes exception to this ruling and directs the collector at Boston to take an appeal to the courts.

TWENTY DEATHS.

Yellow Fever Has Invaded Tuxpan, in Mexico.

Washington, Aug. 15.—A telegram from Surgeon Cofer, of the Marine hospital service, dated at the City of Mexico, brings the information to the headquarters of the service in this city that there has been an outbreak of yellow fever at Tuxpan, a town on the Mexican coast between Vera Cruz and Tampico. There had been 20 deaths up to the 30th of July. The disease is supposed to have been carried to that point from Vera Cruz. Surgeon General Wyman wired the information of the new outbreak as soon as received to the American inspectors on the American border.

SCHURMAN ARRIVES.

He Positively Refuses, However, to be Interviewed.

San Francisco, Aug. 15.—The steamer China, from Yokohama and Honolulu, has arrived. Among the passengers were President J. G. Schurman, of the Philippine islands commission, and president of Cornell university.

Mr. Schurman positively declined to say anything about the work of the commission or to discuss the policy of expansion, the conduct or duration of the war, or indeed, anything regarding the Philippines.

ROOSEVELT IN OHIO.

Will Open Campaign at Akron Sept. 23 and Speak in Other Cities.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Charles Dick is in Washington to-night. He announced Monday afternoon that Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, will open the Ohio gubernatorial campaign at Akron, Summit county, on the 23d of September. Governor Roosevelt will make a number of speeches throughout Ohio in behalf of Judge Nash.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Big Shipments of Sterling From the London Banks.

Cape Town, Aug. 15.—The reported shipment of 400,000 pounds sterling from London banks is believed to be due to the enormous purchases by the Transvaal government of ammunition, provisions and forage, the supplies exceeding those of many European nations.

The field cornets are distributing arms to the burghers.

THE PARIS UNDER STEAM.

She Has Gone to Milford Haven for Repairs.

Falmouth, Eng., Aug. 15.—The American line steamer Paris, recently pulled off the rocks near Coverack, left here under her own steam yesterday, aided by several tugs, bound for Milford Haven, where she will be docked for repairs.

Lieutenant Morse Dead.

Washington, Aug. 15.—General Otis has reported the death of Second Lieutenant Joseph B. Morse, Ninth infantry, of typhoid fever, which occured to-day. Lieutenant Morse was appointed May 1, this year. He was in Manila at the time of his appointment and was chosen from the First California heavy artillery.

Longstreet Visited Grant.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 15.—Gen. James Longstreet, United States commissioner of railroads, is the guest here of U. S. Grant. He will leave for Sacramento to-day, and from there will return to the east, having completed his tour of inspection of the government-aided railroads.

Father and Babes Perish.

Marion, Va., Aug. 10.—Thomas Martin's home was burned last night. Martin and his three children, aged 8, 11 and 13 years, perished.

MRS. PEROT'S TRIAL.

Her Counsel Argues For Time to Prepare an Answer.

London, Aug. 12.—The queen's bench division of the high court of justice was the scene this morning of a second development in the case of Mrs. William Y. Perot, charged with the abduction of her daughter Gladys from Baltimore. Mrs. Perot's lawyer fixed 10 o'clock this morning as the time for hearing the affidavit, which Mr. W. H. Perot, the father-in-law of Mrs. Perot, handed yesterday to Mr. Rose-Innes, counsel for Mrs. Perot. This document is remarkably strong both in terms and alleged facts and, from the nature of these, the case was heard in camera, the only persons present at the proceedings being Mr. W. H. Perot, Detectives Gault and Collins, Solicitor General Richards, Mr. Rose-Innes, representing Mrs. Perot, Mr. Newton Crane, who appeared for Mr. W. H. Perot, and a reporter of the Associated Press.

Mr. Rose-Innes, addressing the court, said:

"I only received the affidavit in this case at 10 o'clock yesterday. Taking into account the fact that it is remarkably strong, tracing the career of my client since her marriage, and that it contains allegations of the worst character, I must ask you to adjourn the case to a convenient day, that we may have an opportunity of answering it. If I read to your lordship paragraph seven you will see wherein lies the strength of my application. It states that whereas, Letitia Perot has been leading an immoral life since 1892, cohabitating successively with three persons and, during the past three years, has dwelt and cohabitated with John Neptune Blood, barrister, as his wife, and, further, has been residing with the same in company with the child, Gladys, since her return to England, she is an unfit person to take charge and control of the child."

Continuing, Mr. Rose-Innes said:

"Now, may I point out that the whole of that paragraph is false. There is no 'John Neptune Blood, barrister,' Mrs. Perot has been residing with her sisters the whole of the time since she came to England. We want to answer this affidavit in extenso."

Mr. Newton Crane then urged there was no necessity to argue the case now. A writ, he added, may issue, and in that case it may be argued.

The judge in giving judgment said:

"I shall order the child to remain in custody of her mother until Wednesday, on the undertaking of Mr. Rose-Innes that the child is produced in court."

Mr. Rose-Innes gave the promise and the proceedings ended.

During the hearing Mr. Wm. H. Perot was an interested spectator of the fight for the possession of the child, occasionally prompting counsel.

Neither Mrs. Perot nor any of her friends were present.

TRUSTS AND EXPANSION.

Paramount Democratic Issues for 1900.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 9.—A meeting of the Chicago Platform Democrats of New York state was called to order here at 11:30 a. m. to-day, with 50 delegates in attendance. A fight was precipitated on the floor. The anti-trust and anti imperialism factions were on one side and the ultra-free silver faction on the other. Samuel Odell, of Auburn, and Austin Wheeler, of Geneva, led the fight for the anti-trust people. Thomas W. Cantwell, of Albany, and Jay W. Forest, of Niagara Falls, led the silver side.

The substance of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Odell declares that opposition to trusts and imperialism should be paramount issues in the campaign of 1900. The election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people is also advocated.

CHICKENS FOR HAWAII.

Two Hundred Thousand to Be Shipped From Missouri.

Trenton, Mo., Aug. 12.—Two hundred thousand live chickens will be shipped from this county to the Hawaiian islands as fast as they can be brought up. The first car of 500 has been shipped, and others will soon follow. American poultry brings a high price in Honolulu.

Markets and Crops.

THE ADVANCE MOVEMENT

Hesitates an Instant—Is Followed by Larger Buying.

New York, Aug. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

After great expansion, business hesitates. This year it is astonishing that the hesitation has been so slight. In one branch after another buying has halted, only to be followed by larger buying.

The output of iron furnaces in blast August 1 was 269,032 tons weekly, 60.8 per cent more than in 1892 and 2.07 per cent more than last year. With a decrease of 27,367 tons in unsold stocks, nearly half in charcoal iron, the apparent consumption and exports do not exceed 1,210,744 tons, which barely equals the lowest report of productions August 1, and other furnaces have started since that date with several more to follow. The supply appears to be at least equal to the demand. In bars both east and west the mills are unable to take all orders offered.

Wool is a little less active after its great rise, and inside quotations are sometimes accepted, but sales at the three chief markets have been 20,206,600 pounds in two weeks, against 23,405,800 in the same week of 1897.

Failures for the week have been 136 in the United States against 196 last year, and 20 in Canada against 18 last year.

Bradstreets of to-day says:

Crop reports and probabilities have constituted an important contribution to the general trade and business advices this week. Among the unquestionably favorable features have been the reports regarding the corn crop, government estimates pointing to a yield of probably 2,200,000,000 bushels, a heavy increase over last year, and almost within touch of the record total of 1896. Spring wheat indications apparently bear out earlier trade advices showing a decrease in condition during July. The reduction of 25,000,000 bushels in the probable outcome estimated, however, still allows of a total wheat crop of 535,000,000 bushels, considerably smaller, it is true, than last year's, but, with the exception of 1898 and 1891, the heaviest recorded.

Wheat shipments for the week aggregated 3,616,154 bushels, against 3,928,696 bushels last year.

Corn exports, 5,950,361 bushels, against 3,517,925 bushels a year ago.

COTTON REPORT.

Condition of the Staple as Compared With Other Years.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—The monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture shows the average condition of cotton on August 1, to have been 84, as compared with 87.8 on July 1, 91.2 on August 1, 1898, 86.9 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 85.8, the mean of the August averages for the last 10 years.

There was a decline during July amounting to 5 points in North Carolina, 10 in South Carolina, 6 in Georgia, Alabama and Texas, 4 in Tennessee, and 2 in Missouri. On the other hand, there was an improvement of 1 per cent in Louisiana, of 2 points in Virginia, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, of 3 points in Florida and Mississippi, and of 4 points in Arkansas.

The average of the different states on August 1, were as follows:

Virginia, 88; North Carolina, 83; South Carolina, 78; Georgia, 79; Florida, 93; Alabama, 82; Mississippi, 86; Louisiana, 86; Texas, 87; Arkansas, 86; Tennessee, 84; Missouri, 86; Oklahoma, 80; Indian Territory, 93.

The Texas report includes the condition in the recently submerged region, a special report on which is almost ready for publication.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

Rain Relieves Anxiety.

London, Aug. 11.—Specials from Bombay reports rain in Allahabad, Madras, the Deccan and Bengal, and showers in Bombay. The goverment's anxiety in regard to the possibility of a famine is therefore relieved.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE.
Toledo, O., Aug. 15, 1899.

The Past Week's Markets.

Trade in wheat during the past week has been active most of the time. Prices have gained ¾c to 1c, with a weak tone to-day. This was on account of a decline in Liverpool and light demand from abroad. Corn has eased a fraction on the showing by the government. The Kansas and Nebraska crops will be very heavy. Clover seed has had a strong upward tendency and has improved 20c to 25c per bushel. Reports show the crop to be good in some places, while in others it is light.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

Wheat was sick most of the time to-day. Prices opened lower on decline in Liverpool, in general profit taking in that market. Afterward Liverpool steadied a little on unsettled weather, but there was a small demand and prices again eased off. There has been a poor demand for American wheat and the bulls became discouraged. Roumania shows a slight increase in yield over previous figures. Northwestern receipts less than last year's 208 cars, against 245 corresponding day in 1898. Weather in the spring wheat region perfect, although there were predictions of decreased crop. The markets were fairly active, closing weak.

Prices of wheat to-day were as follows:

Sept.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	73¾	73¾	72¼b	72¼b
Chicago	71¼	71¾	70¾	70¾
New York	76⅝	76⅞	75⅝	75⅞b
St. Louis	71⅝	72⅛	71⅛	71⅝
Minneapolis	68⅝	69¾	67¾	67¾
Duluth	70¼	70¾	69¼a	69¼a

At Chicago December wheat opened at 73⅝c; high, 73⅝c; low and close, 73⅜c; May, 76¾; close, 75⅞c. At New York December wheat opened at 75¾@75c, touched 79c, and closed at 77⅛c asked. At St. Louis December wheat opened at 74½, close, 73⅝c. At Minneapolis, December wheat opened at 70¼c; close, 69¼@69¾c asked.

Liverpool 5d lower than yesterday.

Minneapolis dispatch to Cronenberg: The Minneapolis Journal estimates the spring wheat crop of three states at 197,000,000 bushels, compared with 224,000,000 last year. The government last year estimated these three states at 175,000,000 and this year estimates them at 163,000.

Total clearances wheat and flour, 284,000 bushels; corn, 840,000.

Bradstreet's shows: World's visible decrease, 1,162,000 bushels; corn, decrease, 1,120,000 bushels; decrease, 2,282,000.

Primary receipts of wheat, 522,000 bushels; same time last year, 655,000; shipments, 643,000 bushels; same time last year, 625,000. Receipts of corn, 843,000 bushels; same time last year, 667,000.

September puts on wheat at Chicago: Open, 69¾; at 1:30, 69⅝ bid; calls, 70⅜. Puts on September corn, 30⅝; calls, 30½.

September oats at Chicago, 19⅝ open and high, and 19½ low and close. December, 19½; high, 19⅝; low and close, 19½. May, 21¾; close, 21⅝.

Pork at Chicago for August, $8.25; September, $8.25; high, $8.27; low, $8.22; close, $8.25.

Lard at Chicago for August, $5.12; September, $5.20, open and high, and $5.15 low and close.

Cables came lower for corn. Business was dull and prices easy. At Chicago September corn opened at 30⅜; high, 30⅜; low, 30⅛; close, 30⅛; December, 29¼, open and high, and 28⅝ low and close. May, 29⅜; close, 29⅝. At New York September corn opened at 36½ nominal, and fell to 36⅝.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat Lower.

Cash w